FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JUNE 1984

Gulf Conflict

Attacks on Cities — Iranian heavy artillery shelled the Iraqi cities of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and Zurbatiyah, killing 21 people and wounding 116, according to a military communique reported by INA. A military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio subsequently announced that "concentrated strikes" were carried out against "specific targets" in the Iranian cities of Dezful, Masjed Soleyman, and Nahavand in retaliation. The spokesman warned that Iraq will strike "previously specified" targets at the appropriate time. Confirming the Iraqi announcement, IRNA reported that 19 people were killed in an air attack on Nahavand and that 30 inhabitants of Masjed Soleyman and Dezful were killed or wounded by Iraqi missiles.

In a separate development, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi announced a period of public mourning for the victims of the 5 June Iraqi air attack on Baneh and described the incident as a turning point in the Islamic Revolution movement. IRNA reported that 325 people were killed and approximately 300 wounded in the attack, which was carried out by MIG and Mirage aircraft. In another report, the joint headquarters of the Revolution Guards and the Army issued a statement reaffirming Iran's intention to retaliate for the Baneh attack.

Iranian Protest — Iran expressed its "strong protest" to Saudi Arabia over the downing of an Iranian F-4 over "international waters" while it was "guarding the security of the Persian Gulf," IRNA announced. The protest, conveyed in a memorandum handed to the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran, described the downing of the Iranian plane as a move toward increased tension in the Gulf and warned that Iran would respond "severely" to any further attacks on Iranian aircraft. The Saudis were asked to reply "quickly" to the memorandum, the agency noted.

Noting that U.S. AWACS aircraft guided the Saudi fighters that attacked the Iranian F-4, Tehran radio commented that the recent delivery of new AWACS aircraft with "greater tracking power" gives Saudi Arabia a "more active role" in the Iran-Iraq war and in "increasing" the Gulf crisis.

Iranian Official in Moscow — The political director general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on 6 June, according to Tehran radio. The official delivered a written message from Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. During the meeting Gromyko said that Soviet leaders are prepared to have friendly relations with Iran, the radio reported.

In a separate meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, during which the Iranian official explained his country's position on the Persian Gulf, Korniyenko asserted that the Soviet Union will oppose "every step" taken by foreign countries in the region, even those aimed at establishing security in the Gulf, Tehran radio reported.

Gulf Shipping — The international oil shipping market has not registered any tankers entering Iranian ports this week, according to Lloyd's insurance company sources cited by INA. Another INA report, also citing Lloyd's, revealed that a Liberian cargo vessel was hit and "gravely damaged" during an Iraqi missile attack which took place in the exclusion zone.

Iranians Arrested in Kuwait — Kuwaiti security forces have arrested four Iranians suspected of forming a sabotage network, the Kuwaiti interior minister announced in a press statement reported by KUNA. The four detainees were found in possession of "implements including tubes and gas cylinders which could be turned into explosive material," he disclosed.

Lebanon

Security in Beirut "deteriorated drastically" on the night of 6-7 June despite another cease-fire announcement by the Security Arrangements Committee, Beirut radio reported. Three Army soldiers were killed and several other people were wounded by indiscriminate shelling which continued throughout the night, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Earlier, after a French officer was killed by sniper fire, the French ambassador warned that France may withdraw its observers from Beirut if attacks continue, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

The Chamber of Deputies resumed discussion of the government policy statement on 6 and 7 June, and parliamentary sources expect the debate to continue next week, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, Minister of State for South Lebanon and Reconstruction Nabih Birri, who has not thus far attended the parliamentary debate, stressed the need for a "liberation front" to spearhead and coordinate efforts to liberate the south and Al-Biqa' from the Israelis. Speaking at a press conference reported by Beirut radio, the Amal Movement leader accused the Israelis of disrupting fuel supplies to the Al-Jiyah power station as part of a pressure campaign in response to Lebanon's decision to close the liaison office at Ad-Dubayyah.

Israel

Commenting on the capture of four terrorists who infiltrated into the Golan Heights from Syria, defense officials cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* viewed the intrusion as an isolated incident that did not involve Syrian connivance. Meanwhile, two hitherto unknown Arab groups, one Palestinian and the other Egyptian, claimed responsibility for wounding an Israeli diplomat in Cairo in a shooting incident on 4 June, Jerusalem radio noted. The Palestinian "Punishment" organization told WAFA in Damascus that its "Martyrs of Sabra and Shatila" unit shot the Israeli, the radio said, while the "Egyptian Revolution" also claimed responsibility in a call to the TASS office in Cairo. Both groups viewed the attack as the beginning of a program to assassinate Mosad agents in Egypt.

PLO Affairs

Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan flew to Moscow to resume the Fatah-Soviet dialogue, Tunis radio reported. His visit will last several days and will follow up the political dialogue begun recently by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf's delegation.

In another development, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held talks with Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted. The PLO and SFRY leaders agreed on the importance of involving the Nonaligned Movement in efforts to solve the Palestinian problem and the Iran-Iraq conflict, according to a joint statement on the talks reported by TANJUG.

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'Arafat Begins Talks With Yugoslav Officials

JN061737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1612 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Belgrade yesterday heading a Palestinian delegation on an official visit of several days to the SFRY. Our correspondent said that after his arrival, Abu 'Ammar met with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY presidency, in a first round of talks between the Palestinian and the SFRY sides. During this meeting, the two sides discussed developments in the Middle East, particularly those in the Palestine question. They also reviewed the PLO's activities and efforts to achieve a just and durable peace in the region based on achieving the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. The two sides also discussed several international issues, bilateral relations, and the means of developing them.

The SFRY president renewed his country's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in order to achieve their legitimate rights — foremost of which are the rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state on their national soil.

Fatah's Khalid al-Hasan Denies Illness Report

GF061904 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 5 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Mr Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, yesterday denied reports that illness prevented him from joining the rest of the Fatah leaders in a visit to the positions of the fedayeen in Tunis the day before yesterday. He said that his nonparticipation in this visit can be attributed to his preoccupation with other branch meetings.

Leaves on Moscow Visit

LD061639 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, left Tunis this afternoon for Moscow for a visit to the Soviet Union which is scheduled to last several days. It is believed this visit is aimed at continuing the political dialogue begun during the talks by a Fatah delegation with Soviet leaders during a visit to Moscow 17-21 May.

It is expected that this dialogue will involve a study of the situation in the Middle East and international developments related to the Palestinian issue, in addition to Palestinian-Soviet relations.

Khalil al-Wazir Comments on Various Issues

Syria Relations, Fatah Meetings

JN060955 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Jun 84 p 26

[Text] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has announced the failure of all efforts that have been exerted to patch up differences between the PLO and Syria. Al-Wazir said that continuing the dispute with Syria is a loss for both sides. Al-Wazir also announced that the ICO is in the process of reconstituting its Good Offices Committee in order to make it more effective.

Al-Wazir disclosed that during his visit to several Arab Gulf states, 'Arafat obtained promises from the leaders of those states to tackle the conditions of Palestinian residents, particularly in light of recent measures to deport and terminate the employment of some Palestinians.

Al-Wazir confirmed that the PLO continues its efforts concerning the issuance of the Palestinian passport. He said that the Arab interior ministers will discuss this subject at their next meeting.

Al-Wazir, who was addressing a news conference at the PLO office in Amman yesterday in order to review results of the Fatah Central Committee meetings which ended in Tunis on 4 June, announced that Yasir 'Arafat will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the United Nations palace in Geneva early in July.

Al-Wazir said that the PLO will soon reopen its office in Beirut, and that some officials will leave for Beirut soon.

Al-Wazir also said that the Fatah Central Committee meetings, which were held in Tunis on 4 June, aimed to revitalize the Palestinian armed forces and the [Fatah] movement's organs, define their tasks, strengthen the line of collective leaderships, tackle certain flaws, and consolidate the organizational structure.

Al-Wazir said that the Fatah Central Committee has provided its delegation to the Palestinian dialogue meetings, which will begin in Aden next week, with the necessary instructions to bring this dialogue to a successful conclusion. He said that the dialogue with the other Palestinian sides will center on preserving the PLO's unity and on upholding PNC resolutions, especially those approved at the 16th session.

Al-Wazir added: We are going to the Aden meetings with an open heart and with a desire for the success of this dialogue to succeed and for a political and an organizational program to be approved that will form the basis for action during the PNC session.

Al-Wazir said: The circumstances surrounding our people and the challenges which will face our cause and revolution in the next phase urge our organizations to realize the importance of quickly reaching a unified Palestinian stand so that the next PNC session can be convened.

Denies Kuwait Cut Aid

JN061000 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has asserted

that the PLO has not been officially notified of any decision concerning the reduction of Kuwaiti aid to the organization. Al-Wazir said: During our contacts with Kuwaiti officials, our Kuwaiti brothers were sympathetic with the question of backing the struggle and steadfastness in the occupied homeland.

Al-Wazir added: Ensuring aid for the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territory must be considered a top priority for the entire Arab nation. The aid is essential in order to enable our people to confront Zionist plans. It will also strengthen the PLO's struggle and ability to achieve our people's objectives of return, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state on their national soil.

Foresees Likud 'Military Adventure'

JN061014 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Jun 84 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — A senior Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) official Tuesday warned that the ruling Israeli Likud Party may embark on a military venture against one of the neighbouring Arab countries to improve its chances of being re-elected to power in the July 23 elections. Deputy commander of PLO forces Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) said that "it is typical of the Likud coalition to carry out extremist activities, including military attacks against Arab countries, on the eve of parliamentary elections." He said that Arabs should not be surprised, but be prepared for a possible Israeli "military adventure" in the region.

Three years ago, prior to the 1981 Israeli parliamentary elections, Israeli planes hit and destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor. Political observers then said the timing of the attack indicated it was part of the Likud coalition's tactics to attract more votes in the elections.

Speaking at a press conference in Amman Tuesday afternoon, Mr al-Wazir said that the PLO and Jordan are discussing the possibility of bringing 800 Palestinian commandos to Jordan. "The issue is still under discussion," he said.

Mr al-Wazir also announced that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will not meet United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Amman, but the meeting will take place in Geneva after Mr Perez de Cuellar's current tour of the Middle East. Mr Perez de Cuellar arrived Tuesday in Cairo and is expected in Amman Sunday.

The Palestinian official said that Mr 'Arafat is not coming to Amman this Wednesday as earlier reports said. Mr 'Arafat arrived in Yugoslavia Tuesday on a two-day official visit.

Well-informed diplomatic sources in Amman told the *JORDAN TIMES* that "international political pressures, particularly from the U.S., on Mr Perez de Cuellar have led to the change of the meeting between the UN secretary-general and Mr 'Arafat."

"A meeting between Mr 'Arafat and Mr Perez de Cuellar in an Arab country such as Jordan would have been more effective than a similar meeting in Geneva in terms of the PLO's international image and this was the main reason behind the opposition to the meeting by certain powers," they said.

Speaking about a third round of reconciliation talks scheduled to take place this weekend in South Yemen between Fatah, the mainstream commando movement under the PLO umbrella, and a left-wing four-faction alliance within the organisation, Mr al-Wazir said that differences over Mr 'Arafat's unexpected visit to Cairo last December were almost the only remaining unresolved issues. The Fatah official did not reveal if the Central Committee of Fatah has taken a particular decision on the issue.

He said during its last meeting the Central Committee drew the "main outlines" of Fatah's position to its delegation to the Aden meeting.

Mr al-Wazir explained that the Fatah delegation to the reconciliation talks, which he heads, will strive towards making the third round of reconciliation talks successful and will not present any impediments to the ongoing internal PLO dialogue.

"We aim to reach a final reconciliation agreement from this round, finalise a unified organisational and political platform, and fix a date for the convening of the Palestine National Council (PNC)," he said.

Mr al-Wazir disclosed that during the last round of talks in Algiers, Fatah suggested a date for convening the PNC and that the other factions are expected to give their answer during the Aden meeting.

2d Anniversary of Invasion

JN061808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1612 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the UN premises in Geneva after Perez de Cuellar concludes his tour of the Middle East. This meeting is expected to take place in early July. He explained that the Palestinian side is currently preparing an agenda for this meeting, which will mainly concentrate on the United Nations' role in reaching a solution to the Palestine question.

In a news conference he held at the PLO office in Amman yesterday, Abu Jihad praised the cohesion of both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in resisting the Zionist invasion of Lebanon — this invasion whose second anniversary was yesterday. He noted that the current Israeli problems and the deteriorating economic situation are consequences of this invasion. He affirmed that the resistance of occupation is escalating in southern Lebanon, which caused the enemy to perpetrate the 'Ayn al-Hulwah massacre and other massacres in an attempt to weaken the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples' spirit of resistance.

Abu Jihad explained that despite the Zionist enemy's barbarism and military supremacy, the heroic steadfastness which lasted for 88 days aborted the enemy's plans — those plans which imagined

achieving their objectives within 72 hours. He noted that the valiant resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces, which took the form of the long-term popular war, ended the blitzkrieg policy.

Qaddumi Holds Talks With Arab Envoys in London

LD062032 Kuwait KUNA in English 1644 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 6 (KUNA) — Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi conferred Wednesday with a number of Arab ambassadors in London to review with them the latest developments in the Arab world and in the Gulf and stress the importance of Arab solidarity and settling Arab differences, Arab diplomatic sources said. During the meeting he warned of the danger of an escalation in the war between Iran and Iraq, and paid tribute to Arab agreement to raise the issue at the United Nations Security Council, which condemned the attacks against Arab tankers in the Gulf.

On the European Economic Community's position on the Palestinian question, Qaddumi pointed out that there was nothing new in that regard, noting that European stances were influenced by the forthcoming presidential American elections.

He emphasized the significance of convening the international conference on Palestine and recalled that there was a consensus between the Arabs on that prospect.

On the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the senior Palestinian official insisted that it had not achieved its objectives and it had "destabilized Israel from within." He paid tribute to the Lebanese resistance against the Israeli occupation and expressed the hope that "understanding and reconciliation would prevail" in Lebanon.

In another development, PLO sources here said that the meeting held earlier today between Qaddumi and Denis Healey was a very positive one and that the leading Labour politician voiced his support to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and also called for an early end to the conflict in the Gulf.

Spokesman Denies Reported Abu Nidal Stroke

JN062059 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jun 84

[text] An official spokesman of the Fatah Revolutionary Council organization [Abu Nidal group] has denied reports that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] has had a stroke and that he was transferred to a Baghdad hospital. The spokesman added that there are absolutely no relations between Abu Nidal and Iraq.

Abu Nidal Hospitalized

NC071018 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Amman, June 7 (AFP) — Palestinian hard-line leader Abu Nidal, whose group has claimed a series of attacks, has been in hospital in the Iraqi capital Baghdad for several weeks after a heart attack, an informed source said here.

He was under intensive care in a special wing of the Al-Yarmuk hospital, and his condition was serious, the source in this Jordanian capital added.

Earlier this week the U.S. weekly magazine *NEWSWEEK* reported that Abu Nidal (Hasan al-Banna) [as received] was in a Baghdad hospital after an apoplexy attack.

Abu Nidal, long-time opponent of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Leader Yasir 'Arafat, was expelled from Baghdad last November 24 after a series of attacks on Jordanian diplomats, claimed by his group. The group subsequently claimed responsibility for other attacks in Jordan, but made the claims from the Syrian capital, Damascus.

Group Claims Attack on Israeli Diplomat in Cairo

JN061300 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In a contact with the Palestinian news agency WAFA in Damascus, a spokesman for the Al-'Iqab [Punishment] organization, previously unknown, has claimed responsibility for the shooting of Israeli diplomat Tzvi Qedar in Cairo on Monday night. The spokesman said that the Sabra and Shatila martyrs' unit, which belongs to the Al-'Iqab organization, carried out this operation which coincided with the 1967 Arab-Israeli war anniversary.

Israeli Military Patrol in Sidon Attacked

JN061820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1612 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men's joint operations are continuing against the Zionist invasion forces' positions in southern Lebanon. A group of resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol in an area located 11 miles southeast of Sidon yesterday. Using machine guns and rockets, the resistance men damaged one vehicle and killed or wounded several Israeli soldiers. The Zionist spokesman who admitted the operation refrained as usual from noting Israeli losses and said that Israeli forces immediately waged an extensive search in the area of the attack, but their attempts were in vain.

GULF AFFAIRS

Greek Ministry Reports Liberian Tanker Explosion

NC071131 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Athens, June 7 (AFP) — An explosion took place aboard a Liberian-registered freighter [as received] near the Iranian oil terminal at Lavan, in the Gulf, the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry said today.

The blast took place in the engine room of the *("Taesaki,")* a 15,300-ton tanker. The cause of the explosion and the extent of the damage were not known.

The 25 crew members were rescued, some of them by a Saudi freighter. The captain and his second remained on board, and were seeking to be towed to Dubayy, the ministry said.

Gulf Press Praises Saudi Action Against 'Target'

GF061054 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0752 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Manama, 6 Jun (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* described the action of the Saudi Air Force yesterday as "wonderful and deterrent" and said the Saudi Air Force proved to the entire world the GCC countries' ability to defend themselves against adventurous aggressors and proved to Iran that its aggression from now on will not be a cruise in the Gulf but will be confronted by a force able to deter and hit back violently. The paper wondered whether Iran's rulers still think that they are able to confront the entire world. It said Iran's rulers understand their military efforts have become useless and that the war, which has been going on for the past 45 months, reached a dead end long ago. It stressed the GCC states do not wish to enter into a war with Iran, and they seek all means to reach a peaceful settlement for the war.

Two Qatari newspapers today stressed the Saudi Air Force confrontation of the target which crossed over into Saudi territorial waters confirms practically the previous declaration by the GCC states that they cannot accept aggression on their sovereign-ties or interests under any circumstances and that they will not hesitate to use all means to defend themselves. The newspaper *AR-RAYAH* said in its editorial that the Saudi move has come at the right time after some parties deluded themselves into believing that the self-restraint exercised by the GCC states throughout the many past months toward the escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war was due to their weakness or apprehension.

The paper expressed hope that the Saudi move will be the start of a new era "during which the fingers of those who have been playing with fire will stay away from the GCC states, or else they will be the first to get burnt and to pay dearly, too."

In the UAE, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said the Saudi confrontation and downing of the target which penetrated into its airspace yesterday represents an important event in the Gulf region and a major change with a serious and multisided implication in the Iraqi-Iranian war scenario. In its comment today, the paper said this event is "a warning that the expansion of the war to include other parties in the region is no longer a mere distant possibility but has become a strong one and a sword hanging over heads with all that it involves of dreadful and regrettable developments for the region's security and stability."

The newspaper expressed hope that this event will be an opportunity "for the warring parties to have second thoughts especially as they attempt to drag and embroil other countries in this war by rejecting the calls for peace."

AL-ITTIHAD concluded its editorial: "The situation in the Gulf today requires the region's people and leaders to excerise wisdom and caution. We hope everyone will agree that logic, patience, and good planning will dominate instead of hastiness, convulsion, and nervousness which have cost the region a lot and could cost it more. May God protect the Gulf against evil."

Arab Insurance Fund Premium Rates Increase

GF061150 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jun 84 p 13

[By Muhammad 'Abd an-Naji]

[Text] The Arab Fund for Insurance on War Risks, set up initially to reduce insurance costs for Arab shipping, has failed in its aims and is now forced to charge the same premiums as foreign firms because of the Gulf war situation.

The fund originally charged a fixed premium for one or ten ships, but as the regional situation began to deteriorate, the premiums rose substantially.

By the end of last year, the fund had increased its charges by 400 percent. Its profits began to fall and its costs soon coincided with those in London and New York.

Arab shipping agents are now returning to foreign insurers and Fund profits continue to fall.

KUWAIT

U.S. 'Restrained Satisfaction' With Saudi Air Action

LD061708 Kuwait KUNA in English 1518 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 6 (KUNA) — American officials were reacting with restrained satisfaction at the Saudi performance in Tuesday's aerial battles with Iran but were awaiting anxiously to see if the first shooting encounter would widen the Gulf conflict.

In London, President Ronald Reagan expressed this concern when he indicated that the aerial battle "represents an escalation in tensions and violence."

A senior American official accompanying the President noted, however, that President Reagan "acknowledged the authority of Saudi Arabia to act in self-defense."

The Saudi Arabian Air Force, directed by a U.S. radar warning plane, shot down two Iranian jet fighters with Sidewinder mis-

siles in a brief air battle near a Saudi island 40 miles off the oil kingdom's coast.

State Department officials were saying here Wednesday that Iran's response to the loss of the two F-4s would now determine how much the war widens.

One official said the Iranian leadership may now conclude the Saudi Air Force is no pushover and that the Saudis are determined to defend themselves.

In that case, the official said, Iran may decide to leave Saudi Arabia and its shipping alone.

Alternatively, however, the Iranians could decide that vengeance is worth its losses and set loose terrorists in the Kingdom and elsewhere as well as try more air attacks.

Further details of what happened in Saudi air space on Tuesday were revealed here by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador Prince Bandar ibn Sultan who spoke to American journalists but excluded the Arab press corps in Washington.

The aerial dogfight occurred in Saudi airspace near an islet named Al-'Arabiyah, about 60 miles north of Jubayl. The Saudi planes jumped the Iranian planes as they prepared to attack two ships and shot them down with missiles.

The American-made F-15s, the United States Air Force's most powerful fighters, were used by the Saudis against Iran's F-4s, fighter bombers of the Vietnam war vintage, and fired Amereican-made air-to-air missiles to bring down the Iranian planes.

Shortly after the downing, Iran sent up 11 more F-4s that were picked up by radar. In response Saudi Arabia put 11 more F-15s into the air. After a brief standoff, the Iranian fighters broke off, and the Saudis returned.

American officials confirmed that a U.S. flying tanker had refueled the two Saudi planes while they were on patrol before the aerial fight while an American radar plane provided the information that enabled the Saudi fighters to find the Iranian planes.

Prince Bandar indicated that the Saudi Air Force, which has 61 F-15s, began flying continuous daylight air patrols after a U.S. Air Force KC-10 aerial tanker arrived early last week.

He said the Saudis were also flying intermittent patrols at night.

Initial radar reports showed the Saudis had shot down one Iranian plane. But videotapes from the Saudi planes played later showed two were in fact downed. Nothing is known about the fate of the Iranian pilots.

The United States is dispatching four U.S. radar planes to Saudi Arabia that are equipped with maritime detection devices. The first is already in Saudi Arabia.

The newer planes, of which the United States has 10 in a fleet of 34, can monitor surface ships, both moving and still, and distinguish between a large tanker and a small warship.

The older versions are unable to spot ships. Neither version can spot vehicles on land unless they are moving more than 80 miles an hour.

The radar information is fed into computers for collation and transmitted to a ground station. In Saudi Arabia, the radar planes send their data to an American ground station, which relay it to a Saudi operations center. So far, officials here said, the radar planes have not communicated directly with Saudi fighters.

Defense Minister Denies 7 Jun Air Skirmish

LD071056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1026 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, June 7 (KUNA) — Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim denied rumors that a dogfight occurred Thursday between Kuwaiti jetfighters and unidentified warplanes.

The defense minister explained that the sound of explosions that could be heard from time to time were made by the uproar of jetfighters of the Kuwaiti Air Force breaking the sound barrier during routine missions.

Four Iranians Arrested With Bomb Materials

LD070942 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister of Interior Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir said in a press statement published here today that four Iranians suspected of forming a sabotage network have been arrested. Found in their possession were materials and equipment which could be converted into explosives.

Shaykh Nawwaf said in an interview with the Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* that security personnel had information about the presence of persons intending to carry out sabotage. With their usual alertness, the security men gathered all the evidence and were thus able to apprehend four suspects, who are being interrogated.

Shaykh Nawwaf pointed out that the nationality of the four apprehended persons was "Iranian."

Replying to a question about the type of sabotage implements found with the detainees, Shaykh Nawwaf said, "they were simple implements including tubes and gas cylinders which could be turned into explosive material."

Shaykh Nawwaf said there were not actual bombs or explosives with those persons detained.

Regarding the important places the accused intended to attack, the minister for the interior said that to us every inch of Kuwait is important, with no place more important than another, whether it be the house of a citizen, his shop, his ministry, or his

office. Any harm to any inch of Kuwait harms the whole of Kuwait.

The minister of the interior reiterated his appeal to the citizens on the importance of cooperating with the security men to ensure everyone's safety.

ARAB TIMES: Arabs Will Unite To Defend Gulf

GF061156 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jun 84 p 6

["Opinion" column by Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "A Time When Allies Are Needed Most"]

[Text] Because the Arabs were defeated by Israel before this does not mean that they can be defeated by other countries if the Arabs can all pull together.

In 1973, the Arabs proved themselves, even against the Israeli Army and showed the world that they were a force to be reckoned with, with a military philosophy that commanded respect.

Iraq proved this further by showing that the Arabs were able to resist in the face of aggression for four consecutive years, despite limited resources.

I contend the Arabs were not defeated by Israel itself, but by its powerful ally, the U.S. which threw its weight behind Israel and tied its national and security interests with those of Israel for many reasons.

We can say, therefore, that Iran is mistaken if it thinks, even for a moment, that it can defeat the world. But it is difficult to tell this to Iran because nobody there is ready to listen to reason.

Who is the ally of Iran? Who is its ally when the whole world is against its attacks on the tankers, the Gulf war itself, and wishes to see the military operations come to an end?

All the world is against the Gulf war or at least against the tanker "war."

This Iranian stubbornness will push the Arab world into implementing its joint defence agreement. So when war flares up in the Gulf region, the whole Arab world will be obliged to defend the countries of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula because these areas are the heart of the Arab world and pump economic blood into it.

The other Arab countries will not stay silent when danger looms and threatens to block the financial artery from which all benefit.

When the Arabs combine their forces against any enemy which does not have a blind ally, as is the case with Israel and the U.S., then the Arabs become a force to be reckoned with and one able to achieve anything. No Arab countries want to see the Gulf war develop further, because both sides will be the losers in the end. It is imperative for Iran to review its calculations because all Arabs understand how difficult it is for any country to stand alone, without an ally, and unable to find even a single friend to talk to.

Financial Aid to Confrontation Countries Questioned

GF061901 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 5 Jun 84 pp 1, 22

['Abdallah Ahmad Husayn column: "Why This Aid Now?"]

[Excerpts] The National Assembly has approved the provision of aid to the confrontation countries. In our turn, we back Kuwaiti aid to any country that faces a joint aggression and that struggles protect the Arab homeland until its usurped parts have been recovered. At the same time, we are aware that this aid consumes Kuwaiti energy, which has to be preserved. We pay a dear price for this aid. If this aid is not directed correctly, we then could be consuming huge amounts of energy and harming the Arab issue without even knowing it!

In the first place we ask whether the confrontation countries have remained as they are with regard to preparedness and readiness for the war, and if they are at peace with their peoples and enjoy their confidence. Moreover, even if we claim this support is for the people rather than for the countries, how can we be sure that our aid is being spent on the people rather than for purchasing weapons used to kill them? Are the Arab weapons located in more than one Arab country, actually used for the war with the Zionists or are they used for those who are like the Zionists, such as the Iranian rulers? Are these weapons used to sabotage the Arab cities, to kill and slaughter the innocent, or they are sent to some of the enemies, who use them to fight the Arabs?

The confrontation has turned into a confirmation among the Arabs — especially with regard to events in Lebanon or in the Arab Maghreb. The serious and the genuine confrontation is what is taking place between the Iraq and the aggressor Iranian regime, which insists on the continuation of the war.

We realize we are in a mess and that we are in need of our brethren and friends' backing. However, feeling a need for friends is one thing, and making false friends — who swallow up the money and bite the hands that present it — is another thing. The genuine confrontation is currently the Iraqi-Iranian confrontation and the side to which Arab-Kuwaiti aid should be flowing is to the heroic Iraqi trench, which is exerting its utmost efforts to keep the Arab banner flying high.

The Iraqi trench is the foremost confrontation trench. Discussion of other trenches is a waste of time, effort, and money. Any Arab side which excludes itself from the Iraq trench is suspect and any side which excludes itself from the Palestine trench is also suspect.

The aid must be frozen because our economy is bad, because the Iranian siege blocks all the options, and because he who asks for aid no longer needs it since he is no longer ready to fight. Moreover, the weapons he obtains from friends are quite adequate since he plays an ungrateful role.

So long as the Arab-Persian war does not end in an honorable way and the usurped rights are not restored then, we have no other alternative but this audacious Iraqi trench, which represents the only shining light in this pitch-darkness. If peace cannot be attained through wisdom, good sense, brotherhood, and noble humanity, then it can be attained through use of force.

Interior Official on New Entry-Exit Technology

GF061553 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Interior Ministry Under Secretary Major General Yusuf al-Khurafi said that the ministry is serious in regard to developing the system of exit from and re-entry to the country according to the most modern technological systems.

He informed *AL-QABAS* that the special screens on which the names of those banned from traveling appear have been installed at departure counters. The screens at arrival counters showing the names of those banned from entry will be changed so that the ordinary citizen will not see them. He added that the secrecy in displaying the names means that only the security men can see the names and that the citizen — whether leaving or entering — has no right to see the names.

He pointed out that all the counters will be modified and expanded to serve their purpose in a more complete and better way.

In response to observations by *AL-QABAS* on this subject, Maj Gen al-Khurafi welcomed every observation and criticism serving public interest. He said: We are at the stage of developing the modern equipment to overcome the phenomenon of name repetition or similarities.

SAUDI ARABIA

Discussion on 5 Jun Air Defense Use, Peace Efforts

LD061336 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jun 84

['Abdallah Sulayman al-Khurayyif commentary]

[Text] In accordance with the sincere eagerness to keep the Arab region away from the currents of international conflicts and with the care for the safety of the Arab homeland and the defense of the Arab capabilities, the Kingdom is exerting much effort and devoting much time and capabilities through all the means and channels and at all levels to achieve these noble objectives.

In the matter of the Iraqi-Iranian war, like any Arab or Islamic concern with which the Kingdom is involved in shouldering its responsibility, the Kingdom has made intensive efforts, individual and collective, through other parties such as the Islamic Good Offices Committee set up by the third Islamic summit conference in Mecca or through the GCC, which has initiated continuing visits since the first spark of the Iraqi-Iranian war 44 months ago.

The Kingdom continues to make these efforts because of its confident, firm eagerness to remove the discord between the brothers in the two neighborly Islamic countries and as a result of the realization that such a war and its continuation will only serve the common enemy of the Arab and the Islamic nation which is striving energetically by all means to dismember these two nations and sever their traditional and historical ties by prolonging this war. So far, this war has destroyed a great deal of the two countries' capabilities which should have been used in the trench of the honorable confrontation with the real common enemy of the Arabs and the Muslims.

Yesterday an incident took place which surprised observers, especially since it was against the Kingdom, which has spared no effort since the start of the conflict between the brothers in the two Islamic countries to try to end their differences and convince them to abandon arbitration by iron and fire and to listen to reason and logic as better means of solving most problems. In this incident a target [ar hadaf] attempted to enter the Kingdom's territorial waters. Despite warnings and advice to return, it ignored this and continued towards the Saudi coast, thus giving permission [ar abah mubah] to the Royal Saudi Air Force aircraft to engage and down it.

A responsible source commented on this incident and said it was undoubtedly a strange incident which we condemn and denounce, especially since informed sources linked to the Saudi observation systems confirmed the Saudi air defense apparatus had warned the target when it approached the Saudi coast, asked it to leave the territorial waters, and warned it not to approach. But it ignored the warning and entered the territorial waters and headed for the coast of the Kingdom, thus forcing the Royal Saudi Air Force to exercise its legitimate right to defend the homeland's coast. The source added we hope this incident will not be repeated, for the sake of preserving security in the region and preventing any new development.

Some observers see yesterday's incident as a clear attempt to draw the Kingdom and Arab Gulf countries into the circle of conflict. Observers say this attempt, if complete, would mean an end to the Arab Gulf countries' efforts to contain the situation and end the conflict so as to preserve the rights of the two warring parties. The observers are convinced, however, that the Kingdom, together with its Gulf sisters, will not be drawn by any attempt to either side in the conflict of the two neighborly countries.

Yet, this does not mean that these states will not use what they have to preserve their security and defend their territories and coast, because this is their right, an exercise of the legitimate and firm right to self-defense in the event of any eventuality. And this cannot at all be described as an entry or the start of the entry in this conflict.

Observers have noted [word indistinct] the extent of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's eagerness to bring about an end to the fighting between Tehran and Baghdad and they have reviewed the efforts it has been making for the 4 years of the war, exhausting efforts which have not ceased for a moment in striving for this objective. They pointed out that in a situation like this it is very difficult, if not impossible, not to be drawn into the furnaces of this war which the Kingdom is so eager to end immediately.

Those observers cited the numerous attitudes of his majesty the king in this context and the extreme extent of his majesty's interest in achieving this objective. They pointed to his majesty's assertion at the cabinet meeting on 4 June of the Kingdom's eagerness to pursue quiet methods, to deal with the current situation in the Gulf by peaceful means and avoid violence as much as possible, and his majesty's statement that we shall do all we can to defend our homeland and preserve our rights by all

means, relying on God the Almighty and then on our human (?and material capabilities) [word indistinct] our deep belief in the justice of our cause, seeking assistance from God.

Prince Bandar Comments

LD061842 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador to Washington, has spoken about the recent developments in the Gulf region.

Answering questions by the American press on these developments today, he said: We have exerted all efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Gulf. We have declared that we are avoiding involvement, and through various channels we have called on the international community, and fully collaborated with the GCC member states, the Arab League, and the United Nations to prevent any escalation of the situation in the region. His highness emphasized that the Kingdom does not want to get involved in the war taking place in the Gulf, but we will continue to defend the sovereignty of our territorial waters. His highness went on: We are a moderate state, but will not be so at the expense of our national interests.

Defense Minister on Purpose of Arms Purchases

GF062018 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and general inspector, has asserted that the Kingdom imports only the most advanced and sophisticated weapons for its Armed Forces. He added that the goal behind the possession of these weapons is to spread the words "No God but God," to protect its Islamic holy places, and to defend the homeland.

In a statement to SPA he referred to the efficiency of the Saudi soldier and his ability to operate and to manipulate these sophisticated weapons.

Statement Praised

GF070526 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Political Analysis by Hamzah Muhsin as-Saqqaf]

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has stressed that the Kingdom imports only advanced and modern weapons for its Armed Forces. This statement has, perhaps, been linked in the minds of many observers with yesterday's event when the Saudi Air Force deterred an aircraft's attempt to violate the Kingdom's airspace. This event tangibly shows the Armed Forces in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia use the most modern weapons.

Any statement declaring the importation and use of the most modern weapons in the Kingdom should come as no surprise. The statement by his highness the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation was only a confirmation of the existing reality of the Saudi Army. Remembering that this reality, which is power, has sublime goals, his highness says the Kingdom's purpose in possessing advanced and modern arms is to uphold the slogan of "There is no God but God" and to protect its territories.

If the statement by his highness the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation coincided with the reactions sparked by the attempt to violate Saudi airspace and its confrontation with the air hawks of the Saudi Air Force, his statement comes at the right time to further confirm the honorable stand adopted by the Kingdom toward the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and its related events in the Gulf.

Defense Minister Meets UAE Oil Minister

GF061414 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and general inspector, received this noon Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. Dr al-'Utaybah arrived in At-Ta'if yesterday on a visit to the Kingdom during which he will discuss a number of oil issues with Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs.

PDRY

Briefs

New Indian Envoy — Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister, received today the credentials of David Christopher Manners, Indian resident ambassador to the PDRY. [Summary] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 84 GF]

Further Materials on Visit by Perez de Cuellar

Talks With Ghali

NC062017 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Official talks between Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar began at 2030 today. Ghali and Perez de Cuellar discussed recent developments in the Middle East in light of the efforts being made to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue and proposals that have been made to promote efforts toward a settlement. They also discussed the Lebanese crisis and the situation in the Gulf.

Ghali Comments

NC062047 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Following 90 minutes of talks with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar this evening, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, stated that the talks dealt with the Middle East situation, the Palestinian issue, and the UN participation in efforts to achieve comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Gulf, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and UN efforts for the independence of Namibia.

Dr Ghali added that Perez de Cuellar's visit to Cairo and his talks were useful and fruitful and made it possible to focus on the Palestinian issue and the importance of defending the rights of the Palestinian people.

Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt believes in the international organization and UN principles and seeks to bolster its role and efforts.

He added that Egypt hopes that the contacts which the UN secretary general will hold in some of the states in the area will serve the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Perez de Cuellar Statement

NC062134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2047 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has stated that his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today was extremely useful and fruitful and gave him the opportunity to learn Egypt's views on various international issues. He added that President Mubarak assured him of Egypt's continued full support for the UN role and efforts to solve international problems.

Regarding his talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, the UN secretary general said: We discussed and reviewed all the problems facing the world today. I was pleased to find great interest on the part of Egypt in all international problems, especially as it is now a member of the Security Council and devotes attention to all international problems. I also sensed the extent of Egypt's interest and support for the United Nations. The UN secretary general said it is beneficial to exchange views regarding the efforts and actions to solve international problems. He pointed out that unless an end is put to the Iraqi-Iranian war, it will portend grave dangers.

Perez de Cuellar said the United Nations is continuing its contacts and efforts to stop the escalation in the Gulf and to seek an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

He pointed out that the United Nations has exerted extraordinary efforts to solve the Middle East problem.

He said he is undertaking his 10-day tour of the area to discuss how the United Nations can contribute to the solution of the area's problems, particularly the Palestinian problem, the Lebanese problem, and the Golan problem.

Assistant Foreign Minister's Far East Tour Ends

NC070830 Cairo MENA in English 0810 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA) — Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i returned home today winding up a ten-day tour which took him to Thailand, Japan, the Philippines, and Singapore.

In a statement upon arrival, Ambassador ash-Shafi'i said that he carries a message from Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone to President Husni Mubarak in response to the message the president sent to him.

While in Japan, Ash-Shafi'i attended the meetings of the Egyptian-Japanese joint committee which dealt with a number of issues, including the Gulf war and bilateral relations.

Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i also conveyed a verbal message from Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to the Philippine foreign minister who asked him to convey a reply. He also discussed with him a number of issues of common concern.

He also conferred with officials of Singapore and Thailand on issues of mutual interest.

Al-Jumayyil Offers Condolences on Muhyi ad-Din

NC061031 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 June (MENA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil this morning telephoned President Husni Mubarak and offered his condolences on the death of Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

Council Speaker Appointed Interim Head of NDP

NC061015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Our radio correspondent has learned that Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the Consultative Council, has been entrusted with the position of the NDP secretary general until a permanent secretary general is chosen.

New Wafd Party Official 'Suspends' Membership

NC061250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — The meeting of the higher body of the New Wafd Party which ended early this morning witnessed the first split in the Wafd-Muslim brotherhood alliance after the party leadership chose Councillor Mumtaz Nassar as the parliamentary opposition's official spokesman and leader.

This choice angered Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il and made him decide to immediately withdraw from the meeting and declare the suspension of his membership in the New Wafd Party. Shaykh Abu Isma'il deposited with the party leadership the letter on the suspension of his membership. The letter said that he was officially designated in February 1984 by Dr Wahid Ra'fat, deputy party leader, to lead the New Wafd's parliamentary body and has from that time continued to resist the secular trend in the party and to defend, instead, the Islamic trend. Shaykh Abu Isma'il considered the choice of Councillor Mumtaz Nassar, as leader of the parliamentary body and of the opposition instead of himself, as a resurgence of the secular trend inside the New Wafd and an abandonment of the demand for the application of shari'a, which he sees as a strong reason for suspending his membership in the party. Shaykh Abu Isma'il's letter said maintaining his membership in the party would mean a restriction [ta'miyat] of the religious trend which he represents.

AL-WAFD Calls for Constitutional Changes

PM060727 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 27 May 84 p 1

[Fu'ad Saraj ad-Din article: "Amending the Constitution Is the First Task of People's Representatives"]

[Excerpts] Today the people speak, and when the people speak the faithful rejoice while dissemblers mourn, because the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Today the Wafd Party presents itself to the voting masses after 30 years' absence from the political scene because of coercion and repressive decisions, while it nevertheless remained dormant in the nation's conscience and alive in the mind of the masses which were inspired by its traditions, heritage, and principles whenever they strove for freedom, justice, and democracy.

Today the Wafd meets the masses at the ballot boxes, which have always had the decisive say whenever the conflict between tyranny and freedom has heightened and the will of the nation has clashed with that of tyrants. When election day comes, the people have their say and dictate their will. The ballot boxes reveal the facts they contain and refute the lies of falsifiers.

Because we believe in genuine constitutional traditions that make the Constitution the legitimate father of all laws, decisions, and rules regulating public life and controlling social behavior, we believe that the first step toward reform should be to purge the present Constitution of articles that constitute a restriction on the people's right to exercise their natural power. Since we believe in the principle that the nation is the source of power, we believe that constitutional principles should be compatible with this principle, which is contained in all heavenly laws and which all democratic regimes have adopted. What is contrary to this principle is maintaining laws that restrict the formation of parties, suppress press freedom and the publication of newspapers, or place obstacles in the way of strong parliamentary opposition.

Because we believe in the right of all parties and groups to perform their activities, we believe that political action should not remain dependent on the will of the ruler or at the mercy of an executive authority that can stop that action any time it wishes or ban any action contrary to its desires and wishes. Therefore, we demand the abrogation of Article 74 of the present Constitution, because it gives the executive authority the power to take arbitrary measures such as arresting opponents, confiscating newspapers, disbanding societies, and persecuting those in opposition. In long-standing democratic regimes there are no such articles placing oppositionists on a par with suspicious characters, robbers, and drug traffickers. It is not enough to say that this article is used only in extreme cases. We all recall how former President Anwar as-Sadat used this article to eliminate the opposition after poisoning the atmosphere with the help of the media and creating a climate enabling him to put this article into effect

For this reason we believe that the first task of the new people's representatives is to amend the Constitution and reestablish the balance between the three authorities, so that the powers of each will be clearly defined. In the past we have suffered from the overlapping of powers. The best evidence of this was the placing of restrictions on the People's Assembly when it wished to withdraw confidence in the government. The restriction lies in giving the president of the republic the right to dissolve the People's Assembly if it withdraws confidence in the government; thus the assembly's right to do so becomes a crime for which it has to be punished by being disbanded. Which makes the Assembly hesitate more than once before taking such a decision, so that withdrawal of confidence becomes extremely difficult, if not impossible. In the final analysis it makes the cabinet actually responsible to the head of state and not to the People's Assembly, as the Constitution provides.

The voter today is facing a great responsibility. His choice today will decide the future of the country during the coming stage. The change that the people desire depends on the voter's making the right choice, inspired by his conscience and his belief in the need for change. The people will have their say, which will be respected by everybody, and the faithful will then rejoice in a God-given victory.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Views Outcome of Elections

PM060958 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 31 May 84 p 3

[Salah Hafiz article: "The Election Results: A Shift to the Right"]

[Text] Opposition in parliament now consists of only two parties: The Al-Wafd Party and the Muslim Brotherhood Party [which ran on same ticket]. As for the Al-Wafd, its leader Fu'ad Saraj ad-Din's program is quite clear — to go back to the pre-July revolution.

His excellency's view of all the revolution's achievements is that they are disasters and that ending British occupation, regaining the Suez Canal, the industrialization of the country, and free education could have been achieved in a better way had it not been for the revolution. It is also in his excellency's view that these achievements have not borne fruit because the revolution did not follow the natural way in realizing them. Instead, the revolution has liquidated feudalism, established a public sector, and intervened between employer and worker and landlord and tenant, thereby upsetting the natural balance in society and suspending the natural law of the growth of a free economic market.

His excellency's prescription for saving the Egyptian people from their difficulties is to go back to the free capitalist feudalist economy: The landowner is free in his land, the factory owner is free in his factory, and those who own nothing are free in dealing with those who are owners. The umpire in this is the law of supply and demand which alone would achieve prosperity and enable Egypt to go back the the days of glory and plenty.

As for the Muslim Brotherhood, the program of its leader Salah Abu Isma'il is to go back to the days prior to the Arab conquest of Egypt. His excellency's views of the July revolution's achievements is that they are harmful and inspired by Satan and that all that the revolution has done has been crude misrepresentations by which it has tried to mislead and distract the people's attention from the real issue, the issue of the rule of shari'a and the application of Islamic code.

The Muslim Brotherhood is a group that does not like the present society with its contradictions, injustices, poverty, and bitterness, yet it defends the sources of contradictions, injustices, poverty, and bitterness.

It regards excessive wealth as legitimate even if it exists side by side with utter poverty. All trade is free, even if the trader makes profit ten times his capital; the employer is free to determine the wage of the worker, however small, if the worker accepts. When the Muslim brother finds out that the free exploitation market has enabled some people to become extremely wealthy and that such wealth has led to gambling, drinking, corruption, and debauchery, he shouts, demanding the banning of such evils and not their source. He accepts the continuation of social injustice if the one committing the injustice does not drink; he accepts the existence in society of a class that eats dust and another that bathes in milk provided that bathing does not prevent it from praying on time. The Muslim Brotherhood's program absolutely rejects any new interpretation [of Islamic laws] in order to achieve social justice, which Islam has called for on the grounds that the new means would be different from those of the earlier Muslims. From the Muslim Brotherhood's view such justice can be achieved only through alms tax [zukat] and it is not allowed to protect one class from the injustice of another. It is not allowed to intervene in any transaction between the rich and the poor or the employer and the worker.

The prescription with which the Muslim Brotherhood proposes to save the Egyptian people from their present difficulties and save all the world peoples from their present and future difficulties is merely the application of the Islamic code, the urging of both poor and the rich to pray, the payment of an alms tax, the observation of the Ramadan fast, and the making of a pilgrimage.

As for the corruption of the social system, poverty, injustice, and exploitation, the brothers have borrowed God's saying: "Seek help in patience and prayers" and turned it into: "Be content with patience and prayers."

This approximately is the essence of the opposition views facing the NDP in the new parliament: a Wafdist trend that views the July revolution as a disaster and demands a free capitalist and feudalist economy, and a Muslim Brotherhood trend that views the July revolution as atheistic and demands combating the phenomena of ill-gotten wealth without fighting the sources of such wealth itself.

Had it not been for the tickets system, it would have been possible for the opposite trend to be represented in parliament, that is, the trend of those (whether the NPUG or the Socialist Labor Party) who demand the continuation and development of socialist building. But the NDP struggled fiercely against this trend and regarded it as its only enemy. Many were happy to see that it was left outside parliament.

The NDP has a right to be happy, for it would not harm it if the opposition was leftist or rightist.

But this would be a shortsighted happiness. The parliament that was dominated by the NDP under leftist pressure demanding the continuation of the July revolution will now be dominated by the NDP under the pressure of an opposition that demands abandoning the revolution and going back to several centuries earlier.

Debate in the new parliament will no longer be over more rights for the poor, tillers of the land, and makers of wealth for others. Debate will always center, and battles will break out, over the mere maintenance of these rights.

The people will realize that they have given their vote to an opposition which, had it succeeded, would have taken back all their gains, instead of giving it to an opposition, which, had it succeeded, would have added to their gains. The people will then blame the party that has driven them into this trap, the NDP.

Nevertheless, welcome to the new parliament. Welcome to the court in which the center and the right will be in contest while the left will be in the spectators' gallery.

Welcome to the democratic experiment in which every individual,every trend, and every regime learns from its mistakes.

Welcome to the result that Egypt needed so that it will come to know the opposition that decieved it and so immunize itself against it in the next round.

Welcome to democracy, despite the wrong choice the first time. Democracy is not an experience of 1 day, 1 month, or 1 year: It is a continuing experience and there is a lesson to be learned in every round.

It is true that the left is necessary for continuing life and progress in any society, but society is not the parliament. When there is no left in parliament it does not mean that it does not exist in society.

It means that the parliament has detached itself from society.

The left will continue to play its role in rejuvenating the society and providing it with the energy necessary for development and change, while the parliament will be fighting a battle between the supporters of stagnation and those who support regression.

Nevertheless welcome to the new parliament. Welcome tc the people's decision whatever it may be, for the people alone have the right to decide and they alone pay the price.

Welcome to any new attempt to consolidate and respect democracy. It is true that we have not yet gotten rid of autocratic rule and that this attempt would not have taken place the way it did if it were not for President Mubarak. But who knows? Maybe President Mubarak will go down in history as being the first to use his autocratic power in order to enable his country to get rid of autocratic rule.

Spokesman Announces Retaliation Against Iran
JN062211 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2131 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Brother citizens, a military spokesman has announced the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We did them no wrong, but they were used to doing wrong to themselves. [Koranic verse] In implementation of the contents of the military spokesman's announcement of the day before yesterday, 5 June 1984, to retaliate against the unjust Iranian aggression with similar and stronger action that it deserves in order to deter it, and as a result of the continuation of the criminal Iranian rulers' foolishness in carrying out debased, criminal acts against our courageous people and our country's security, and because of their continued shelling of our protected cities and causing damage to our citizens and their property, and in retaliation for the criminal enemy's shelling of Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and Zurbatiyah yesterday, and as a result of the casualties and losses caused to these cities, with God's assistance, concentrated strikes were carried out after midnight of 6-7 June 1984 against specific targets in Dezful, Masjed Soleyman, and Nahavand.

The spiteful aggressors must know that the targets which we previously specified in the military spokesman's announcement the day before yesterday will be hit with the necessary means and at the appropriate time. We will repeat painful strikes until the rancorous Iranian rulers halt their wicked and aggressive acts and stop their shelling of our protected cities. And thus will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [Koranic verse]

[Dated] 7 June 1984

Al-JUMHURIYAH Warns 'Quick, Firm Reprisals'
JN070745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0608 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* warns that Iraq will reply not only by striking selected Iranian towns, but also by tightening the siege on enemy ports and completely destroying any new enemy offensive.

In today's editorial entitled "The Blundering of the Bankrupt," The paper says: The Tehran rulers should expect severe punishment. Their helplessness and blundering will not be excused, because they are still responsible for their crimes even when they are in the worst state of despair and blundering.

This blundering, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* affirms, will cause the Tehran rulers more defeats and frustrations and hasten their inevitable black fate.

The paper adds that Iraq will not remain silent when any of its towns is hit and that Iran should expect quick and firm reprisals.

AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that the Iranian rulers are fully aware of the fact that Iraq can direct devastating blows to Iranian towns whenever it wants and that this Iraqi ability cannot be matched by what they can do when they go mad.

The paper concludes that the Tehran rulers' shelling of Iraqi towns, therefore, is an act of stupidity by persons who have lost all sense of judgment.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,488 - 6 June
JN061707 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Communique No 1,488 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 6 June 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. As the criminal Iranian rulers continue their reckless, aggressive deeds against our courageous country, they will always be facing a militant people and a brave Army. They will suffer further defeats and immense losses The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Today, the criminal Iranian enemy carried out a new crime, which will be added to its previous crimes. The enemy shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and Zurbatiyah with heavy artillery and inflicted the following losses in life and property:

Three were martyred in Basra, including 1 child; 20 were injured, including 8 children; 5 houses, 7 civilian cars, and 1 elementary school were damaged. At Shat al-'Arab one Greek ship and one tugboat at anchor were hit. In Mandali, five houses, one intermediate school, and a number of civilian establishments were damaged. In Khanaqin, three houses were destroyed; one garden and a number of civilian establishments were damaged. In Zurbatiyah, one house was destroyed, a number of gardens were burned, and a number of civilian establishments were damaged.

2. Using various types of weapons, one of our forward units engaged enemy concentrations and positions in the northern sector of the front killing 13, wounding others, and destroying 7 bunkers.

3. One of our units carried out a daring raid against an enemy boat in the Maysan sector killing four enemy personnel and sinking the boat.

4. Using artillery, our forward units pounded enemy positions and weapons emplacements east of Basra destroying a vehicle and two emplacements for personnel and weapons, and setting enemy positions and equipment on fire.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 Jun 1984

Supplementary Communique on Losses
JN061921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1852 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — The number of the victims of the Iranian artillery shelling of Basra, southern Iraq, today has risen to 21 martyrs and 116 wounded.

In a supplementary communique to communique No 1,488, which was issued here earlier tonight, the Armed Forces General Command said that losses in property included 11 houses and 16 civilian cars. An educational institution, five elementary schools, and a nursery at Basra University were damaged.

One mosque was destroyed and a number of civilian establishments in the city were damaged. Today, the Iranian regime shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and Zurbatiyah.

Information Minister Condemns Iranian Shelling

JN061926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1910 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has condemned the Iranian regime's crime of shelling Basra and other Iraqi cities with heavy artillery today. He said that this crime will not pass unpunished.

In a statement to INA, Jasim described this new crime as reflecting the Tehran rulers' recklessness and disregard of the elementary international laws and principles. He affirmed that the Tehran rulers' continuation of their reckless attacks on Iraqi civilian targets will cause them to suffer more losses and defeats. And thus will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [Koranic verse]

'Aziz Sends Letters to Western Foreign Ministers

JN061803 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry this morning summoned the ambassadors of the seven industrial countries — the United States, Japan, France, the FRG, Canada, Italy, and the United Kingdom — that are currently participating in the London summit conference. The Foreign Ministry gave the ambassadors messages to their countries' foreign ministers from Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

In these messages, the foreign minister explained Iraq's viewpoint on the situation in our region and the developments resulting from the continuation of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, a fact that endangers security and stability in our region and threatens the interests of several countries in the world. He pointed to Iraq's calls for peace and neighborliness as well as to the need for solving the dispute through negotiation. He also referred to Iraq's positive positions toward the Security Council resolutions and its response to all the other initiative aimed at bringing about peace. He added that Iran continues its stubborn rejection of the Security Council resolutions as well as the other international efforts to solve the dispute through peaceful means.

He said that Iran insists on continuing war, discloses its intentions to occupy Iraqi territory, does not hide its intention to increase its hegemony and interfere in the domestic affairs of the region's countries, especially in the Gulf countries' affairs, in order to threaten their security and stability, and stresses its aggressive positions by attacking Kuwaiti and Saudi ships.

In his messages, Tariq 'Aziz explained the Iranian regime's current intentions and its preparations for a new large-scale aggression against Iraq as well as Iraq's readiness to defend itself, its sovereignty, and its basic interests. He pointed out that any partial treatement of the situation will be insufficient and will never contribute to reducing the dangers that are threatening the region's countries and the world.

He emphasized that useful and effective efforts should be exerted to stop the war and find a comprehensive and just solution to the dispute. He also stressed that effective efforts should be made to prevent Iran from continuing war and threatening security and stability in the region because the Tehran regime is determined to continue war and aggression as long as it is able to purchase weapons and finance the war machine. The foreign minister also explained Iraq's readiness to cooperate with international groups, especially the United Nations and its institutions, in order to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute, a solution that will realize the two sides' interests and guarantee their legitimate rights as well as the interests, rights, and security of all the region's countries.

No Tankers Entered Iranian Ports This Week

JN061613 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1558 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] London, 6 Jun (INA) — Informed sources in the British Lloyds company said that the international oil shipping market has not registered any oil tankers entering the Iranian ports this week.

In a statement to INA, these sources added that the shipping companies and the oil tankers' owners are completely convinced that entry into the prohibited zone, which Iraq declared as an area of military operations, will result in immense losses for them.

INA Cites Oil Sources on Tabriz Refinery

JN061117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Vienna, 6 Jun (INA) — Oil sources close to OPEC have emphasized that the Iraqi air strike against the Iranian Tabriz refinery last week has resulted in the failure to supply the Iranian forces at the battlefronts with a large proportion of necessary oil products.

These sources told an INA correspondent here today that the damage to part of the refinery, as Iran has officially announced, will disrupt work at the refinery for 3 months. They added that in fact the damage inflicted on the refinery was greater than previously announced by Iran. Probably the main refining plant at the station was damaged, which means that work will come to a halt at the refinery for at least 6 months.

These sources indicated that suspension of work at the refinery means depriving the Iranian forces as well as the inhabitants of Tabriz and the nearby towns, of about 100,000 barrels a day of the vairous oil by-products. The other Iranian refineries are unable to make up this shortage and Iran will be forced to import these by-products from abroad.

INA Cites Lloyd's Sources on Damaged Liberian Ship

JN061521 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] London, 6 Jun (INA) — The British Lloyd's insurance company revealed today that the Liberian cargo ship *Savoy Dean* was hit by an Iraqi missile while heading toward the Iranian port of Bander-e Khomeyni with a number of other ships.

In a statement to INA today, a responsible source from Lloyd's said that the ship weights 38,259 metric tons and was carrying wheat to Iran.

He pointed out that a number of the ship's crew were injured by the bombing and were transferred to an Iranian hospital in Bushehr for treatment.

The source also said that the ship is now anchored at Bushehr port. Reports say that the ship was gravely damaged and the ship's cargo of wheat was lost in the sea. The ship's command room and storerooms received direct hits from the Iraqi missile attack.

Iraq had earlier announced that its fighter planes hit several maritime targets in the prohibited zone within the sphere of Iraq's military operations in the Arab Gulf.

Oil Sources on Iran's Export Difficulties

JN070912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna, 7 Jun (INA) — Oil sources close to OPEC have stated that Iran's oil production recently dwindled to about 450,000 barrels a day in spite of the huge price reductions Iran has made in its oil prices.

The sources told the INA correspondent here today that the Iraqi siege forced 30 foreign oil tankers which were on their way to Iranian ports to return to their countries 3 days ago out of fear of being attacked by Iraq and that this has made the export of Iranian oil even more difficult.

The same sources added that during their tours abroad, Iranian envoys, the latest being the Iranian oil under secretary 'Abbas Honardust, who is currently in Bonn, have failed to convince foreign oil companies to transport Iranian oil despite the fact that Iran had offered them very tempting prices, as little as $20 a barrel, which is $9 less than the official OPEC prices, in addition to its readiness to pay the high insurance premiums.

The sources explained that Australia and Turkey have announced that they have instructed their oil tankers not to leave for Iranian ports and that many other countries will follow suit in view of the increasing dangers caused by attacks against oil tankers which enter Iranian ports within the exclusion zone previously defined by Iraq.

President Cables Condolences to Mubarak

JN060939 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Jun 84

["Text" of cable from President Saddam Husayn to Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak — date not specified]

[Text] His Excellency Brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo: We received the news of the death of Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din with great sorrow. We send you our warmest condolences, beseeching Almighty God to have mercy upon him and to grant you and his family patience.

[Signed] Your Brother Saddam Husayn

Trade Minister Leaves for Stockholm 5 Jun

JN051519 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali left Baghdad for Stockholm today at the head of a delegation to attend the meetings of the fourth session of the Iraqi-Swedish joint committee for economic and technical cooperation which will be held there. Means for developing and extending economic and technical cooperation between the two countries to serve the common interests of the two friendly peoples will be discussed during the meeting.

The Iraqi delegation includes representatives from the Ministries of Trade, Interior, Housing and Reconstruction, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Oil, Industry and Minerals, Transport and Communications, and the Iraqi Central Bank.

King Sends Cable of Condolences to Mubarak

JN061655 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn sent the following cable of condolences to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak:

I received with great sorrow and pain the news of the death of you prime minister, the late Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, who passed away after a severe heart attack yesterday.

I express to you, and to the deceased's family, my warmest condolences on this painful occasion, hoping that God will have mercy on the deceased and grant you solace. From God we come and to Him we return. [Koranic verse]

[Signed] Your Brother King Husayn

Discusses Arab Situation

JN070711 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — After his return from Kuwait yesterday, His Majesty King Husayn telephoned Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, expressing on behalf of himself and the Jordanian Government and people deepest condolences on the death of Egypt's Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. The king expressed hope that God would safeguard fraternal Egypt and keep it away from all harm.

His majesty the king and President Mubarak discussed the current Arab situation, the developments and expansion of the Arab Gulf war, and the dimensions of the Iranian escalation of aggression against Iraq. The king and President Mubarak agreed on the need to urge all Arab countries to adopt a unified Arab stand toward all developments.

'Ubaydat Cables Condolences to Egypt's 'Ali

JN061410 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat today sent a cable of condolence to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, acting Egyptian prime minister, on the death of Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. The cable reads: I and the Cabinet members received the news of the death of Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din with deep sorrow. While sharing your sorrow on the great loss of one of Egypt and the Arab nation, we beseech Almighty God to have mercy upon him and to grant you, his family, and the fraternal Egyptian people patience. We are from God and to Him we return.

Joint Palestinian Committee Meets 6 Jun

JN061235 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Amman — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for bolstering steadfastness met today at the committee's technical office. During the meeting, the committee assessed the situation pertaining to the steadfastness fund and the pressing financial needs of our kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories, as well as ways to confront the financial crisis that is affecting the fund's activities.

The committee also discussed the developments in the occupied Arab territories and ways to confront them.

AD-DUSTUR Urges 'Real Support' for Iraq

JN060959 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jun 84 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "The Clear Message"]

[Text] The development of events in the Gulf has taken a serious turn in view of the imminent large-scale Iranian offensive whose dangers and evils will go beyond fraternal Iraq to affect the Arab Gulf states and the very existence of the Arab nation.

Amid these impending dangers, King Husayn's visit to Kuwait, and before that to Bahrain, comes as a clear message to all the countries of the Arab nation to face up to their pan-Arab duty by pooling their resources and showing real solidarity with Iraq which stands alone as a solid barrier against the dangerous flood that is threatening the Arab Gulf and the entire area.

Now that all international and Islamic mediations with Iran have failed, the Arabs have no other choice but to give their real support to Iraq, not just the traditional solidarity. Our area will face many woes and evils if the nation does not stand as one in defense of its existence and the future of its generations.

This war, which for the past 42 months has been claiming the lives of thousands of people from two neighboring Muslim countries, is now entering a more sanguinary phase due to Iran's intransigence, its refusal to listen to the voice of reason and conscience, and its disregard for Muslim lives.

Iran is seeking impossible objectives and expansionist designs at the expense of the Arabs who are now fully aware of those objectives and designs which will be wrecked on the solid rock of Iraqi steadfastness.

Prompted by its pan-Arab duty, Jordan has stood by fraternal Iraq in defense of its territory and national sovereignty from the beginning of the Iranian aggression. Jordan now realizes that without a serious and responsible Arab stand in the present circumstances, the Gulf war will run mad, expand, and drag on until it has drained all the energy and power which the Arabs have saved for the battle with the Zionist enemy.

In view of the serious developments threatening the Arab Gulf area, duty urges all our Arab brothers to face up to their responsibility and confront the challenges by supporting Iraq and the Arab Gulf states, thereby putting the collective Arab defense pact into effect. The failure to do that will mean that the danger of Iranian aggression will spread to threaten the Arab Gulf, the very existence of the Arab nation, and the future of its generations.

Call for International Peace Conference Viewed

JN061830 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UN secretary general has called for an international conference under UN auspices to solve the Middle East conflict with all sides participating, including the Soviet Union and the United States. The United Nations last month sent messages on this matter to the countries concerned with solving the conflict. The messages include a call for convening the international conference. Israel and the United States rejected the call and some West European countries had reservations. The UN secretary general's call comes at the first stop in his current tour of the region. He arrived in Cairo yesterday to closely ascertain the positions of the countries in the region toward the developments of the Middle East crisis and the best means to solve it.

The UN General Assembly adopted the idea of convening an international conference to solve the Middle East conflict during its 38th session, but Israeli and U.S. positions constitute the main obstacle to convening such a conference. During his visit to Israel, as part of his current tour, the UN secretary general may try to convince the Israeli Government of the need to solve the conflict under international supervision, with the participation of the permanent member states in the UN Security Council in order to provide the required guarantees for achieving balanced and lasting peace in the region.

The Arab position on the call for an international conference is very positive. Arab countries which received the UN call have announced their agreement on convening the conference as the only solution for the crisis in the region which is escalating day after day as a result of Israeli expansionist practices in the occupied Arab territories.

The United Nations has chosen the call for convening the international conference as the only guaranteed means to achieve just peace and end the long bloody conflict in the Middle East as a result of the conviction of the countries in the world that peace is the only option to face the continued violence and aggression in the region.

Israel will undoubtedly turn a deaf ear toward the UN secretary general and will reject the peace call without presenting an alternative to solve the conflict in the Middle East. This is because the Israeli expansionist aggressive poliqies completely contradict the principles of just and comprehensive peace in the region.

In the case of renewed Israeli rejection of the international conference — which is expected by all observers without exception — the region will then remain subject to Israeli aggression whims and expansionist policies in the Arab world.

Looking at this result — which is the inevitable outcome of all Israeli policies since 1948 — the only option for the Arabs, due to the Israeli hostile position which rejects all calls for peace, is establishing a unified Arab position which is able to deal effectively with Israeli aggressive policies. A unified Arab position requires melting the ice on Arab relations and building real solidarity able to preserve Arab existence in the face of the dangers and challenges posed by Israel to the present Arab nation and the future Arab generations. We are for just, lasting, and comprehensive peace. But we cannot possibly forsake our existence, honor, and sovereignty in the face of Israeli tyranny.

Briefs

New Ambassador to Argentina— Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (PETRA-JNA) — The Jordanian ambassador to Chile has presented his credentials to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin as a nonresident ambassador of Jordan to Argentina. The ambassador conveyed to the president His Majesty King Husayn's greetings and wishes for continued progress and prosperity for the Argentine people. The Argentine president also expressed his greetings to His Majesty King Husayn and praised his majesty's brave positions at the Arab and international levels. [Text] Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 6 Jun 84 JN]

Chamber Resumes Government Policy Debate

NC070935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Dispatch from Mansur Palace — live]

[Text] At 1105 Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad opened the third session of the Chamber of Deputies to resume discussion of the government policy statement. Attending today's session are 52 deputies and some Cabinet members, represented by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran, Pierre al-Jumayyil, Salim al-Huss, and Victor Qasir. Ministers Camille Sham'un, Nabih Birri, Joseph Skaf, and Walid Junblatt are not attending.

Deputy Edward Hunayn was the first to address the session. He said: I support 50 percent of the government policy, and until I support the other 50 percent, I will decline to give my confidence. He asked: If the Cabinet members should fail in halting the security deterioration, who else would be able to do so?

Deputy Ilyas al-Harawi came next. He had reservations on many points in the government statement. He pointed out that the Maronites' rejection is constructive, and is not rancorous or negative. Deputy al-Harawi's address is still in progress.

Debate To Continue

NC070830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Dispatch from radio correspondent at Mansur Palace — live]

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies will reconvene in a short while to discuss the government policy statement. The Chamber held two sessions yesterday and the day before, during which nine deputies spoke. Parliamentary sources have ruled out the possibility the debates will end today, because there are still many deputies who wish to speak. The same sources expect that today's session will be adjourned until Monday, since the prime minister and many deputies and ministers will perform the Friday prayers tomorrow. As for Saturday, Lebanese officials will be meeting with the UN secretary general.

In another development, complete calm prevails in areas around the Mansur Palace. Twenty-seven deputies have so far arrived at the palace. There is no need for a quorum, because today's session is being held to follow up discussions held on 5 and 6 June.

Sham'un, Junblatt Meet With U.S. Ambassador

NC061739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Following his meeting this evening with U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, Minister Camille Sham'un said he discussed with the ambassador future issues between Lebanon and Israel and issues pertaining to the south. Sham'un added that the U.S. ambassador assured him of his country's readiness to resolve matters if they become complicated. He added: The United States, naturally, will not take the place of the Lebanese in the negotiations, but it is prepared to intervene to help solve the problems.

Earlier, Minister Walid Junblatt discussed with the U.S. ambassador the situation in Lebanon in light of political and security developments. This took place during a luncheon that the U.S. ambassador held for the public works and tourism minister that was attended by former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt and a number of Progressive Socialist Party officials and embassy staff members.

French Envoy Meets President on Observer Role

NC070539 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] After meeting with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday, Ferdinand Wibaux, French ambassador to Lebanon, affirmed that his country would be inclined to withdraw its observers if attacks on them continue. Paris has received reports from the observers to the effect that the task for which they came to Lebanon has lost its purpose, especially because some officials show no interest in observers' reports on parties that violate the cease-fire.

The French ambassador yesterday asked for an urgent meeting with President al-Jumayyil to brief him on the details of the incident in which one French officer observer was killed and another was wounded by sniper fire from the Bank of Syria and Lebanon building, by gunmen belonging to various organizations. The ambassador conveyed to President al-Jumayyil the French Government's resentment of the way in which the French cease-fire observer team is being treated, pointing to the armed attacks often committed against them while carrying out their task according to the charted plan.

Birri Calls for South Lebanon Liberation Front

NC061453 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1405 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction, declared today that there is a trend toward the creation of a south Lebanon liberation front.

In a meeting with the press early this afternoon, Minister Birri declared that Israeli pressure and arbitrary measures in the south and in western Al-Biqa', including the cutting of access routes, the severing of communications, and the cutting of electric power through the disruption of fuel supplies to the Al-Jiyah plant, would not bring the people to their knees. The minister of state attributed these various forms of pressure to the government decision to close down the Israeli liaison office in Ad-Dubayyah. He expressed fear that some Lebanese parties were collaborating and coordinating with Israel.

Nabih Birri, who also holds the water and electricity resources and justice portfolios, went on to say that the days of the high and the low — the privileged and the deprived — are over. He declared that it is time for a change in mentality and a new

approach. He also said that the brutal shelling of the southern suburb the day before yesterday, and the use of tanks to fire at civilian residences only increased determination to rebuild the Army.

Minister Birri declared that Israel had stepped up its pressure on Lebanon, which was expected, but stressed that this would not stop Lebanon from pressing for its rights.

In response to a question on the impact of tension in the Gulf on Lebanon, the minister of state said that everybody would pay the price for neglecting Lebanon, and especially the south. Minister Birri said that the national unity government was the target of plots and conspiracies. He commented on the visit by President al-Jumayyil to Suq al-Gharb by declaring that he was planning to visit the southern suburb today. The minister went on to say that he stressed the need for the creation of a liberation front which would spearhead and coordinate efforts to liberate south Lebanon and the Al-Biqa'. He declared that such a front could be patterned after the Algerian Liberation Front and could embrace various efforts designed to secure the liberation of areas under Israeli occupation.

Minister Birri pointed out that at present, the people of the south and western Al-Biqa' were bearing the brunt of the resistance efforts alone without any state help. He said that there were even efforts to obstruct national resistance.

'Adil Calls for Removing Sectarianism in Army

GF051636 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1320 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAKH) — Lebanese Defense Minister 'Adil said the Defense Ministry's responsibility is to eliminate sectarianism in the Army, even if this is done in stages. In a statement to the Abu Dhabi-based news *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, 'Usayran said he believes in the need to remove sectarianism from all government departments and that the Army will be the first institution to begin, so that it will be able to carry out its duty without being affected by any family or area prejudices. He noted that there is an idea for making changes in the Army Command positions as a first step toward rebuilding the Army. He pointed out that he supports the idea of deploying the Army in all areas so that it will represent the government on its land. However, this deployment should be arranged in agreement with Cabinet members, he said.

'Usayran said the objective behind making the Cabinet a supreme defense council is to avoid the sectarian trends that used to govern former cabinet members and which brought the Army to its current siutation. He emphasized that in order to avoid meeting resistance or being attacked, the Army must enter the areas occupied by Israel — either gradually or at one time — as a force which represents the state in all areas, regardless of currents. 'Usayran denied that elements of the so-called southern army of Lebanon, which is collaborating with the Israeli enemy, receives regular salaries from the budget of the Lebanese Army. He said: The army commander told me that some of these elements were previously Army elements, that their salaries are frozen in one of the banks, and that no money has been given to them.

On the need for Israeli forces to pull out of southern Lebanon, the Lebanese minister said: Only the Army is able to protect the south and meet Israel's requirement of guarding its northern border.

Group Claims Responsible for UK Center Incident

NC071157 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] An organization calling itself the Arab Revenge Organization [munazzamat ath-tha'r al-'arabiyah]—the 'Umar al-Mukhtar Group has claimed responsibility for blowing up the British Cultural Center in West Beirut. The organization said it will carry out new operations to bring about the closure of the British Embassy in Beirut, the severance of relations with Britain, and the expulsion of its agents from Beirut. The organization described the British Embassy in Beirut as being one of espionage.

Attack on Saudi Embassy, Consulate Reported

NC071146 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] At 0145 today an explosive device went off at the entrance of the Saudi Consulate on (?Bliss) Street. A shell hit a balcony of the consulate building a short while ago. Gunmen of the Islamic Jihad organization also attacked the Saudi Embassy in Al-Manarah and occupied it for 30 minutes.

Israelis Close Roads, Detain Citizens at Sidon

NC061327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces today intensified their patrols in the city of Sidon and along the Sayniq-Az-Zahrani, Az-Zahrani-An-Batiyah and Az-Zahrani-Tyre roads and thoroughly searched cars and passengers.

The Israeli forces today also prevented citizens from leaving Sidon port via the Sidon-Cyprus and Sidon-Juniyah sea routes. The occupation forces detained Sidon resident Bilal Hijazi when he returned from Beirut to the south. They defused an explosive charge which was placed under the car of Zahi Muhammad Zurqus in Az-Zarariyah Township, Az-Zahrani District. The Israeli occupation forces this morning cut the roads leading to Jub Jannin and Kamid al-Lawz in western Al-Biqa' for unknown reasons.

Anti-Invasion Marches in Al-Biqa' Reported
NC060724 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Within the framework of the south and western Al-Biqa' week, the marches and rallies continued yesterday expressing rejection of the Israeli invasion and its effects. Demands were made during these marches and rallies for the unconditional withdrawal from all the Lebanese territories. Yesterday's strike in the Tyre District was absolute. This was also the case in the eastern and central sectors and in the cities and villages of western Al-Biqa'.

Operations Mounted Against IDF in South 6 Jun
NC061220 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] A state of tension continues to prevail in all areas of the south and western Al-Biqa' on the occasion of resisting the occupation week, with strikes and popular rallies continuing.

Meanwhile, the operations of the Lebanese national resistance continue to inflict human and material losses in the ranks of the enemy army which has continued its arbitrary measures. At 0910 today members of the Lebanese national resistance opened intensive rocket and machine gun fire at an Israeli patrol on a street in the Tyre District near the Ma'rakah-Wadi al-Jiyah intersection. Reports indicate that two enemy vehicles were destroyed and their crews killed or wounded. As a result the occupation forces initiated an extensive search throughout the area and imposed a cordon around the scene of the operation.

Tension Noted in Tripoli Following Shooting
NC061333 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] There is tension in some quarters of Tripoli following the death of a member of the Islamic Unification Movement. Hasan Muhammad al-'Ali was killed by armed men, who shot him with pistols equipped with silencers.

Comprehensive Cease-Fire Announced 6 Jun
NC062125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] An immediate and comprehensive cease-fire was announced a short while ago — just before midnight. The cease-fire was achieved by the Security Arrangements Committee following a deterioration in the security situation this evening when the southern suburb came under artillery fire and clashes took place on the contact lines in the capital. Sniper fire extended to the residential quarters. Shells also fell in the areas adjacent to combat lines.

Al-Murabitun Reaffirms Resistance Against Israel
NC061736 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] On the second anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Central Political Committee of the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun — issued a statement emphasizing the movement's commitment to work for the liberation of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, and to reject any agreement or arrangements with the Zionist enemy unless they fall within the framework of international institutions. The statement says Arab Lebanon, and its capital, West Beirut, with its inhabitants and people will remain firm in resisting all plans aimed at distorting, falsifying, and containing our issues. The statement adds that Beirut will continue to pay the price of its unique decision to fight the Zionist enemy and its associates.

Karami Calls for Unity Against Israeli Occupation
NC061916 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami called for understanding and solidarity in the face of the loathsome Israeli occupation which has left no scope for remaining silent over its arbitrary practices in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. He said those who have hatched the plots continue to seek to achieve their aims of fragmentation, partition, hegemony, and strikes at our resisting people. Prime Minister Karami was speaking at a banquet to break the fast held this evening by the Young Women's Moslem Association in the Bristol Hotel. It was attended by a large number of political and social figures.

Khaddam Receives Palestinian Leaders 6 Jun

JN061858 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] At 1230 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP; Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]; Abu Mahir al-Yamani [Ahmad al-Yamani], PFLP Political Bureau member; and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, DFLP Political Bureau member. During the meeting, the talks revolved around the situation in the region and ways to bolster the national line in the Palestinian arena.

Portuguese Communist Party, Ba'th Party Begin Talks

JN061635 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, and the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation led by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, began their talks in Damascus at noon today.

During the talks, the two sides reviewed relations between the two parties and ways to develop them. They also reviewed developments in the Arab region and in the world, as well as the various activities of the two parties in the two countries and in the world struggle. The assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party presented to the guest delegation a detailed explanation of economic and social developments in Syria and of the latest political developments in the Arab region. He also pointed to the victory that the Lebanese nationalist forces, Syria, and the Arab nation had realized by abrogating the 17 May agreement between Lebanon and the Zionist entity. Comrade al-Ahmar also affirmed that U.S. policy in the region is aimed at perpetuating Zionist occupation and expansion in the Arab territories, placing Lebanon in the U.S.-Zionist zone of influence, and turning it into a base for aggression against Syria and into a crossing point for spreading hegemony over the other Arab countries, and liquidating the Palestine question.

Comrade al-Ahmar also pointed to the failure of U.S. plans and projects in the region and to the impossibility of a U.S. or military solution being imposed on Lebanon. He also said that Syria is exerting its efforts with the various Lebanese parties in order to reach a national accord to preserve Lebanon's unity, independence, and Arabism. Al-Ahmar also stressed Syria's commitment to the Palestine question and to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. He also referred to the PCP's positive role in supporting the just Arab causes. Concluding his statement, he emphasized that Syria, under struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic, will continue its militant and principled position toward the Arab causes.

Comrade Cunhal also presented a detailed explanation of PCP activities and its position toward the current events and developments, especially those taking place in the Arab region. He also stressed the support of his party and people for Syria and the Arabs in their just causes, and said: Syria, under President al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party, has a great role in the world. He also condemned U.S. policy and its plans to dominate peoples, and said: We consider our battle against imperialism and Zionism as one.

The PCP delegation arrived in Damascus early this morning at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Al-Asad Meets French Friendship Society President

JN061852 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] At 1830 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received (Lucien Peterlan), president of the French-Arab Friendship Society. They discussed the situation in the region and Syria's prominent role in it, as well as the society's role in confronting campaigns to distort facts about Syria and the Arabs, and improving Arab-French relations.

Defense Minister Talas Views Domestic, Foreign Policy

AU061025 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 6 Jun 84 p 2

[Kurt Seinitz report on talk with Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas "at his headquarters" — date not given]

[Text] Damascus — Friendly and jovial as usual, Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, Syrian defense minister, dismisses domestic political dangers posed by the spreading Islamic fundamentalism: "Our socialist Ba'th regime is not at all endangered. We have completely exterminated the Muslim Brotherhood. They have finally ceased to exist as a problem; they were all criminals that collaborated with the Americans. In our country, though, traiters are executed."

Presently the regime in Damascus thinks it can afford a marked flexibility in its foreign policy, especially in view of the fact that Syria's victory in Lebanon was a total victory that has even succeeded in crowding U.S. military power out of Beirut. Gen Talas says proudly: "We downed seven U.S. aircraft over Lebanon."

The defense minister vehemently rejects assertions that Syria is a Soviet satellite that represents only Soviet interests in the Middle East. Gen Talas says with surprising absolute frankness: "Regarding our policy toward Washington and Moscow, I would like to declare as a matter of principle: In politics there is no such thing as perpetual friendship or perpetual enmity, only interests. We are letting ourselves be guided exclusively by our interests. We are being treated by the Soviet Union as an equal partner, and would welcome it very much if the United States were to alter its attitude and policy."

Does this mean that there is a wish for a thaw with the Americans? Talas: "The Middle East problem can be solved only in the most principled manner by a big international conference, with the participation of the Soviet Union as well as the United States, China, and the European states. However, if the Americans continue to believe that they can solve the Middle

East problem alone and only in accordance with their own views, we are ready to fight 100 years."

In the foreseeable future Syria, according to the defense minister, has no intention of launching any war to liberate the territories occupied by Israel: "But when it comes, we will certainly not announce the date in advance."

Perez de Cuellar's Visit, Efforts Welcomed
JN061337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1125 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen: Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, soon will arrive to hold contacts with the governments of the states in the region on the current serious situation in this sensitive part of the world. Before this visit, the UN secretary general expressed his concern over the Middle East situation, considering it a serious one that must not be allowed to continue. He also called for exerting resolute efforts to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem, including the Palestine question. Proceeding from this evaluation of the situation and the UN responsibility toward the issue of peace in the region, the UN secretary general proposed convening an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of the United States, the USSR, and all parties concerned.

Syria has welcomed the UN secretary general's proposal and declared its full cooperation, because Syria is very concerned about achieving a just settlement of the Middle East conflict — a settlement that would lead to the establishment of a just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the region on the basis of the UN Charter and resolutions regarding the Palestine question and the Middle East. However, the United States and Israel rejected the UN secretary general's proposal. The Western European countries also did not respond to this proposal on the pretext that circumstances are inappropriate for convening the conference.

Thus, the stands toward the UN secretary general's proposal reveal those who really seek a just, durable, and comprehensive peace, and those who really hamper UN efforts to achieve peace. Those who stand against peace efforts are the Israeli leaders, the owners of the plans of expansion, occupation, and annexation, and their protectors — the U.S. rulers. They are fully responsible for the current serious situation in the Middle East — a situation that threatens peace outside this region. They are also responsible for freezing the role and efficiency of the United Nations and paralyzing its ability to perform the duty that is stated in its Charter.

The United States has never announced that it supports the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination, and the complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This is the reason why the United States has always attempted to disrupt and freeze the UN role when it found itself impotent to exploit the United Nations for its own interests and turn it into a tool to implement its policy. Everyone remembers the U.S. representatives' insults to the United Nations whenever the majority voted in favor of the UN Charter and principles. The least of these insults is the description of the world states as being an automatic majority. Every one also remembers the Israeli rulers' insults to the United Nations, especially when the latter considered Zionism to be a form of racism. It is difficult for UN efforts to gain U.S. support if the U.S. stand continues as it is. It is natural for Israel to resist UN efforts because it is a violater of law and a mutineer against the United Nations and the principles of its Charter. Just as Syria cooperated with the United Nations in the past, it is ready to cooperate with the United Nations and its secretary general for the sake of peace, justice, and the implementation of the UN resolutions.

TISHRIN Comments on Lebanese Policy Statement
JN060926 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 6 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column, *TISHRIN* writes on the Lebanese situation and the Chamber of Deputies' discussion of Rashid Karami's government policy statement. It says: All Lebanese undoubtedly yearn for the day when they can save themselves from their problems, especially since they all know that what unifies them is much greater than what separates them. It is an impossibility that even a minority of them do not want to try to acheive the homeland's sovereignty, freedom, and independence and to liberate it from the Zionist invaders. Otherwise, the Chamber of Deputies' legitimacy would be doubtful, because the Chamber of Deputies is supposed to express a minimum level of national and popular will.

Rashid Karami explained the circumstances under which his Cabinet was formed in his policy statement. He described this government as an extraordinary one, facing an extraordinary situation in extraordinary circumstances. This description must be taken into consideration, because it expresses the real situation and what is actually taking place. The policy statement outlines the action that should be taken. It is represented by work to save the Lebanese from the yoke of suffering, to liberate Lebanon from the Israeli occupation, to defend the homeland's unity, and to establish the aspired state of independence. Of course, the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese believe that their hopes and aspirations are embodied in acheiving these objectives. Therefore, it is necessary for this majority to facilitate the government's task and give it every opportunity to achieve the points included in the policy statement.

TISHRIN adds: An objective look at what is taking place in the Lebanese arena confirms that there are certain forces that do not want to criticize Karami's government even though they seek to end the formula of this government, which is comprised of all of the country's leaders and functionaries — particularly since most of the Lebanese believe that this formula expresses an acceptable level of national unity. Whether or not these forces, some of which are in the Chamber of Deputies, realize the seriousness of this stand and its effects on Lebanon's future and people, they are either directly or indirectly aiding and abetting those who seek evil for Lebanon and who do everything to harm Lebanon.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: However, they must know that good will will triumph, and that the banner of the one and unified homeland will flutter in its sky. Have they forgotten how that will triumphed and how that banner fluttered when the 17 May agreement collapsed? Have they forgotten how the political maneuvers collapsed when faced with the fact of Lebanon, the homeland, and the people?

U.S.-Israeli Cooperation, Defense Pact Criticized

JN020735 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Press review]

[Text] Commenting on the results of Zionist war Minister Moshe Arens' visit to Washington and the military agreement the U.S. Administration intends to conclude with Israel, *ATH-THAWRAH* says: It seems that Zionist war Minister Moshe Arens' visit to the United States has produced serious results with respect to relations existing between Washington and Tel Aviv. Western papers have revealed that Washington intends to conclude a defense agreement with Israel for confronting Syria, securing a security base for any U.S. military interference in the Gulf region, and for enabling the Likud to have the upper hand in the Israeli elections. Though the idea of a defense pact between Washington and Tel Aviv is not new, since the parties held consultations on this matter in the wake of the 1973 October war, the reemergence of this idea at this time in particular carries many serious signs. It seems that through this defense pact the Reagan administration wants to move its strategic relations with Israel to the stage of direct and comprehensive threat to the region's security and stability by carrying out joint military operations in the Middle East.

The two parties have not concealed the true purpose of this defense pact. The entire operation is directed against Syria because Washington and Tel Aviv seek, in one way or the other, to terminate Syria's regional role, as it has become evident that this Syrian role is the one forcefully and decisively confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes in the Middle East, and the one which is strategically qualified to liberate the region from all forms of colonialist hegemony.

From this premise, Syria insists on achieving a strategic balance with Israel. Syria realizes very well that the Zionist enemy is preparing for new hostile adventures against the Arab nation, and this realization stems from Syria's complete conviction that this Israeli hostility will increase as U.S. military and economic support for the Zionist entity. In spite of all this, Syria is fully confident of its capabilities.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: Syria is determined to continue its confrontation of U.S.-Israeli schemes. This Syrian determination has many intrinsic realities to substantiate it. With the rallying of the Arab masses around it and the support of the liberation and progress forces in the world, Syria can deter any aggression to which it may be the target, and can successfully foil all the imperialist and Zionist schemes to impose hegemony on the Arab region and control its resources.

Arens Interviewed on Lebanon, Zore'a Report
TA050810 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
5 Jun 84 p 13

[Interview with Defense Minister Professor Moshe Arens by Mikha'el Garti and Amnon Barzilay on 28 May at the defense minister's office; interviewers not identified]

[Excerpt] Question: Would it be realistic to say that 2 years from now we will interview the defense minister in his office on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the IDF's presence in Lebanon?

Answer: Are you asking whether the IDF will be in Lebanon in another 2 or 4 years? Look, our goal is to get out. I think it would be an optimistic forecast to say that we will be south of the international border within 2 years. Do not forget that the IDF has been positioned north of the international border for several years.

Question: The question is which forces are staying there, and where?

Answer: We are actually talking about the scope and depth of our presence. However, a long time ago, even before the Likud rose to power, the existing conclusion was that the campaign I am talking about -- a campaign which has been going on for 16 years — would not end within a day. I believe we will still be waging this campaign in another 2 years. This campaign also requires that we sit in some parts of Lebanon, despite the fact that we do not have any territorial claims on Lebanon.

Therefore, if you ask me whether we will be sitting south of the Rosh Haniqra-Metulla line in 2 years, my answer is that I hope so, but I am not at all certain. However, if we are still sitting in Lebanon in 2 years, I certainly expect our presence to be more limited, both in terms of territory and manpower. You must look into the past to somehow corroborate this optimistic forecast. We were stationed in the Ash-Shuf mountains, and had you asked me before we left the Ash-Shuf area whether I would still be sitting there in another year, I would probably have told you: I hope not. The fact is that we left the Ash-Shuf area, and that was a good move. This is the model we would like to follow in order to get out of Lebanon entirely: to pull out with the agreement and understanding of the local population that terrorist actions will not be launched against us from that area. It has been 9 months since we left the Ash-Shuf area at the beginning of September, and there have not been any terrorist attacks from the Ash-Shuf area against us and against the IDF soldiers since that time.

Question: What are the chances that this may also be the case with other areas?

Answer: I can only hope, but I cannot tell you what the likelihood is. I can also point out that the situation in the area where we are currently stationed is more difficult that that which esisted in the Ash-Shuf area. You know the reasons as well as I do — the population in the Ash-Shuf is more homogeneous. The Druze control the area. They have a military force, perhaps the best Lebanese militia, and they are the majority community there. They have a leader, there is somebody to talk to and negotiate with. The situation is far more complicated in southern Lebanon, in the area where we are currently stationed. The Shi'ites constitute about 50 percent of the population, but there are also Palestinians, Sunnis, Christians, and other groups. The Shi'ites are not so well organized as the Druze, and there is also the Amal, which does not enjoy absolute group loyalty. It is composed of various flanks, some as extremist as those who are inspired by Khomeyni, and others who are pragmatic and with whom one can talk and hold contacts. In principle, there is a more difficult problem here.

On the other hand, there is the southern army of Lebanon. This army has a very good commander, a man of stature. There is something to build upon, but to this end we need patience, effort, and also time. For a while we had a difficult time. In my capacity as defense minister, it was very difficult for me, because whenever we appealed to local elements, be they Shi'ites, Druze or Christians, their response would be: What do you want? We have nothing to say to you; it is dangerous to talk to you; it is dangerous to reach any agreements with you. We watch your television, read your papers, and we can see that you are on your way out.

Question: In its political platform, the Alignment promises that if it were to rise to power, it would start by pulling the IDF out of Lebanon, withdrawing almost to the international border. If the Alignment can make such a promise — and it also claims that it will fulfill it — why can't the Likud government promise the same?

Answer: There is nothing easier than that. I can make the same promise — I can even promise you that we will return to the border within 2 weeks. However, I cannot promise you that we will not have trouble in the Galilee as a result. I can promise you exactly the opposite. Look, several Katyusha rockets fell in the Galilee in the last year, the last time near Kibbutz Misgav 'Am, and near Metulla 2 months ago. Luckily, nobody was killed. There are people who say: Look, nothing was done, Katyushas are still falling in the Galilee. However, I think this is a completely distorted perception of the facts. These Katyushas must remind all of us that the wish to attack the Galilee and its residents exists, but the ability to do so has been significantly curbed due to the IDF's presence in the area. All these were improvised Katyushas. People hastily set them up during the night, and that is also why they missed their target.

A PLO state existed in that area before our arrival. They had training bases, 130-mm guns, and better emplaced Katyushas. They fired volleys of shells and Katyushas on the Galilee. This is what they will do once again if we leave, if we fail to make the required arrangements to both enable our departure and to safeguard the well-being of the Galilee residents.

There is nothing easier than to promose that we will get out within a few months or weeks. Nevertheless, I do not think that the Alignment is ready to abandon the residents of the Galilee to their own fate.

Question: Where do you differ with the Alignment on this issue?

Answer: My feeling is that the difference is not that big. I am not saying that any person looking at the existing facts, dangers and risks would tell you that this is the ideal line. There are people in the IDF as well who think that one line may be slightly better than another. Even when we pulled out of the Ash-Shuf area there were some people who said that the Ad-Damur line is better than the Al-Awwali, or that the Az-Zahrani line is better than the Al-Awwali.

I am not saying that any man or that all the Alignment members would say that what we are doing is best. However, I think that opinions are split both in the Likud and in the Alignment, regardless of party affiliation. This is not a matter of ideology but of tactics, and I assume that there are no fewer people in the Alignment than in the Likud (and perhaps even less because of their history) who think that this is a real problem to which there are no easy solutions, and that we should remain in Lebanon until we have established security arrangements and only then pull out.

I have heard them say "we promise to be out within 6 months." As I want the Likud to win the elections, I hope they will not be given the opportunity. However, even if I consider for one moment that they will get the opportunity, it will not happen that quickly because nobody, not even an Alignment man, will want to risk the well-being of the Galilee residents.

Question: There have been various assessment of the defense establishment's expenses in Lebanon — some talked about $40 billion [figure as published]. Perhaps you could tell us the exact figure. How much does the IDF's presence in Lebanon cost?

Answer: I think it was $300 million when we were stationed in the Ash-Shuf area, and then there was talk about $1 million a day which represents $365 million a year. Of course, the amount is smaller today because we have left the Ash-Shuf area. This is a very important aspect which should not be taken lightly, but it is not the most important one. When I think of how to ensure the safety of the Galilee residents at a lower cost to the IDF, my first consideration is the casualties and not the money. I would invest more money if money could ensure fewer casualties.

Question: The IDF's presence in Lebanon carries another price, in addition to the casualties and the financial cost, namely in its effect on the training and build-up of the IDF. Brigadier General 'Ami Morag has leveled sharp criticism about the level of training in the IDF. Part of the problem stems from the extended stints of the units in Lebanon. What do you think about this? What do you do in this field?

Answer: I have no doubt that this is a multidimensional problem; it would have been easier to raise the level of training in the IDF to the maximum. Had we not been fighting beyond our borders, dealing with terrorists and taking care of daily security, the simplest thing would have been to take the IDF units to our training centers and train them for the big war until we reached the optimal level. However, the fact is that we have not enjoyed such an ideal situation since the founding of the State of Israel, because this is a multidimensional problem. There is day-to-day security and terrorists, and there are various things we must attend to. I am not saying that the level of training of the IDF would not have been better had it not been for the Lebanese problem. However, this problem exists, and it is the duty of the army to protect the residents of the Galilee.

At the same time, I do not think that there is a serious problem with the level of training. The IDF is a good army and I see this reflected in Lebanon as well. Incidentally, soldiers are also training in Lebanon — it is not true that they can only undergo training in the Negev. This is a good and experienced army.

The Golani Brigade is currently stationed in the Sidon area and they are doing a good job, as did their predecessors, the paratroopers. The type of duties they are performing also constitute a form of training by which they improve their ability.

Question: The question is whether you are satisfied with the level of training.

Answer: I think that we are doing the maximum in view of the circumstances under which we are operating. Training means quality, and if I ask myself about the quality of the IDF, the answer is: very good. The fact is that this is a very good army and we are proud of it. Our army is strengthened by those weapons which we have developed and positioned whose existence, capabilities, and performance remain unknown to the other side. Our security situation is constantly improving.

Question: Since you have touched upon the subject of weapons systems, perhaps you could elaborate on U.S. aid and the U.S. approach.

Answer: Generally, I think that relations between Israel and the United States have never been better. Again, those who doubt this statement must examine several aspects. One aspect is the quantitative one which deals with military aid, and this may be easily checked. We are receiving aid under unprecedented terms and in unprecedented scope. Today, we are receiving all the military aid as a grant. This has never before been the case. In earlier years, it was 70 percent in loans and 30 percent in grants, or half as a grant and the other half as a loan under commercial terms. This was a very serious problem for us, but we are now receiving all the aid as a grant. We have also achieved something nobody in Israel had dreamed about — permission to turn $250 million of the annual military aid allotment into local currency to finance the development of the Lavi. This is unprecedented. We are the only ones among all the countries that receive aid from the United States to receive such terms. Aid is not the only aspect, but I think it is a good example as far as quantities go. This shows that relations between Israel and the United States are better than they have ever been. Of course, this also helps us strengthen our Armed Forces and develop the Lavi, which is our most important project.

Question: Yitzhaq Rabin has said that the war in Lebanon has created a distorted impression that the PLO is the IDF's foe. He added that it is a shame for Israel and a disgrace for the IDF to depict the PLO as some kind of gargantuan army, as if the PLO and not the armies of the Arab countries were our enemy.

Answer: I think that perception is incorrect. I respect Yitzhaq Rabin but his perception is distorted. After all, we have had a lot

of experience. It is true that we are surrounded by Arab armies, that of Egypt — there is peace with Egypt at present — and those of Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and perhaps also Iraq. This is the military challenge and danger we have to confront. This is the main task of the IDF even in the case of an inferior balance of power — and the balance is inferior — one weapon against the other, one sophisticated weapon against the other. The moment we are unable to tackle this task we are lost. All this is true, but we also have another front which is much more painful in many ways — and that is the war against the terrorists. How does it help us to say that 10,000 terrorists cannot compete with 2 percent of the Syrian Army? Our army can defeat the Syrian Army and several other armies fighting alongside them. However, we also have a problem with the terrorists. The terrorists chose Lebanon deliberately and very sensibly, because Lebanon is not a state. You cannot go to the Lebanese Government and urge it to curb the terrorists. The terrorists gathered tens of thousands of people and massed their arsenals. This means nothing when compared to the IDF, but it poses a threat to the Galilee residents — people die because of this. A terrorist comes here with a pistol or a Kalashnikov, and a girl is killed. Does this not represent a problem? We know that the war against terrorists is the underbelly of any democratic and liberal society. Such problems are easily solved in a society such as that in Syria, but with us it is a problem. The fact is that the soldier must defend the child, and this is not easy. Yitzhaq Rabin knows this as well as I do.

Question: Why is the Jewish terrorist group treated differently than the Palestinian terrorist organizations?

Answer: In principle, I think there is no difference. Some time has passed since the assassination attempt against the Arab mayors, the murder in the Islamic College, and other operations. Quite a few people in Israel should have known better. They claimed that we were not dealing with this issue, that we try to apprehend Arabs who engage in terror but ignore Jews engaging in terrorism, and make no attempt to capture them. Today it is clear to everybody that this is not true. I think that every Israeli knows that the security forces which apprehended them were not created to deal with Jewish terrorism, but with subversive Palestinian activities. It took them years to develop in that direction. It required time, more than just a few months, from the moment they were told to prepare themselves to deal with acts of terrorism perpetrated by Jews.

Question: When did they find out that there was such a problem?

Answer: I can only talk about the period I have been in office, which is 15 months. Almost from the beginning, as soon as I took office, I suspected that we had a problem and that we should get ready to tackle it. I am not in charge of the Shin Bet, but I did the best I could to foster this ability.

Question: What was the basis of your fears?

Answer: I was simply apprehensive. Several incidents had not been investigated at the time I took office. The possibility existed that the murder at the Islamic College had been a provocation, perhaps by a group of Arabs opposed to the student union there. However, at the same time, I said to myself: Perhaps this is not the case. This may very well not be the case.

Question: Did you believe an investigation was under way or did you initiate an investigation?

Answer: No, I am not claiming any credit. I did everything I could to have them shift in that direction. In any event, I am not the man in charge of the Shin Bet — the prime minister is, and he is the man who deserves credit as does his predecessor, because this called for a rather long period of preparation. It is not that simple to take an organization that is built to cope with Arab terrorism and give it the capability to deal with acts of terrorism perpetrated by Jews.

Question: From the moment the issue was publicized, and when it became imperative to uncover everything because of the booby-trapped buses, the suspects were treated very differently from other terrorists. For example, their indictments were submitted to a district rather than a military court, the houses of the suspects were not demolished, and their names were not divulged. Are you satisfied with this approach?

Answer: I am not a legal expert. I cannot tell the exact difference and whether it was called for by the circumstances. Some basic principles are binding on all of us. Israeli law and jurisdiction do not apply to Judaea and Samaria. Obviously, the legal handling of Israeli citizens is different from that of the local population. It could only be identical if we applied Israeli law and jurisdiction to the territories.

Question: Is it a matter of territory?

Answer: I do not know. I am not a lawyer and I may be wrong. If you live in the territories, in Ma'ale Adumim for example, and you commit an infraction — a traffic violation or some other kind of infraction — as far as I understand, you will be tried according to Israeli law.

Question: The indictment against one of the suspects states that although he had known about the explosive charge planted behind the garage door, he let the border police bomb disposal expert approach the door. This suspect is an army man. You are the defense minister and the man in charge of the army, and I assume that if you really wanted you could have ensured that the man be court-martialed on more serious charges than those in civil law. The man has violated far more serious clauses of the military justice law, but nevertheless the man will be tried by the district court and, as far as I know, he will even appear in civilian clothes.

Answer: I cannot give you details but can only answer your question in general terms. First of all, this is in the hands of the state's attorney. I think that since the establishment of the state, we have not only proved to ourselves but to the world at large that our legal system is one of the best and fairest in the world. I am telling you this, although I do not know the details. If I am told that this is the decision of the state's attorney, I accept it because I trust this institution. I rather wonder about your question, because I think that we are demonstrating something here. I do not know of any other society in the world which goes

through a war where people are killed and which lives under an almost daily threat of terrorist attack, yet still acts firmly and fairly following the premises of the law — even when Israelis who have violated the law are involved.

Question: Incidentally, it seems to me that I have not heard the government issue a sharp and unequivocal denunciation of this organization to date.

Answer: I have denounced it. I have also heard the prime minister do so at the Cabinet session, and I have voiced my opinion each time I have appeared in public or have been asked.

Question: The question is whether the Jewish terrorist organization is not a result of the settlement policy, when a group of people takes the law into its own hands. Some settlements were established in contravention to government decisions, even those of the Alignment government.

Answer: Perhaps the Zionist movement or Theodore Herzl are to blame. I do not think those statements make any sense. None of us can tell where the roots lie and who nourished them. It may be the fruit of the Jewish religion — the Bible teaches us self-defense. We are not used to asking such questions. You arrive in a neighborhood rife with crime and ask yourself where it sprang from. Maybe the criminals themselves are not to blame, maybe it depends on the environment.

People may tell you anything. I do not think it is possible to analyze the origins and the reasons in a scientific and quantitative manner. This group of people has seriously violated the law. I do not think I can come up to you ad say: You, Barzilay, are guilty because you wrote this or another commentary in the paper. They are to blame because they are the ones who violated the law. You are not guilty because you wrote an article.

Question: This is a very specific group. It is called Gush Emunim.

Answer: This group is not Gush Emunim. Gush Emunim is a far larger group. They may have come from within it, and some people in this group may have violated the law.

Question: I repeat my question: They were treated differently; their homes were not demolished.

Answer: I am telling you once again: We have not applied Israeli law and jurisdiction to Judaea and Samaria. As far as I can tell, in the absence of such a move — some support it and some are opposed to it — this is not possible. I am not a legal expert. Legally speaking, there can be no affinity between the Jewish and Arab populations. To the best of my knowledge and belief, Jews, Arabs, and any other nationals are treated identically by the law in the State of Israel, which lies within the boundaries of the Green Line.

Question: I think that a line — I do not know whether it is a straight one — leads from the issue of the Jewish underground to the Zore'a commission. Both deal with Jews taking the law into their hands.

Answer: This is not the shortest line between two points.

Question: Do you see a connection between an organization that takes the law into its own hands and security personnel who both take the law into their own hands and kill terrorists?

Answer: I do not see any connection whatsoever. I think it is your duty to state that this is an entirely different incident and that entirely different people are involved. We are talking here about terrorists who seized a bus and took hostages, and about security forces who worked very hard for a whole night to try and regain control of the situation. A girl, Iris Portugues, was killed in this incident. There was tension and nervousness and I do not know what else as I was not present at the scene when this incident occurred.

This incident represented a very acute deviation from our regulations and norms of behavior. If you draw an analogy between the members of the underground — whose actions were premeditated and who believed in what they did and ideologically justify their deviation from the norms — and the security personnel,you are simply making a mistake, there is no connection whatsoever. As far as I can tell from what I have read in the press, the former got together, planned their actions, decided that this is exactly what they wanted to do, and then ultimately violated the law and perpetrated their deeds.

Question: This is not the first time the security forces have apprehended terrorists and other enemies alive in the course of a battle in which Israelis have been killed. I do not recall a similar incident in the last few decades. Can we be understanding and say that this incident came in the turbulence of battle?

Answer: I did not say that, you did.

Question: That is what your statements imply.

Answer: That is not what I said, nor is it the implication. I did not mean to imply anything. You asked me a question. You are trying to stretch the point and find a connection between the Jewish terrorist organization and this incident, and I am telling you that there is no connection whatsoever. If you ask me whether this was an anomalous incident, I will tell you that this certainly was an anomalous event: and if you tell me that the Jewish terrorist group is an anomalous occurrence, I will agree with you — both of them are anomalies.

Question: I would like to refer to the incident of the hijacked bus without drawing any comparisons. You have just said that you were not there. However, you were definitely at the scene on the night of the incident. Did you leave immediately after the soldiers broke into the bus?

Answer: Yes, immediately afterward.

Question: The second point is the media coverage: In this context, you took an extraordinary step when you ordered the closure of a Hebrew paper for 4 days — you approved this move.

Answer: Legally, I am banned from confirming this fact. I understand that this is the censor's exclusive authority.

Question: The communique stated that this was done after consultations with the prime minister and the defense minister.

Answer: There was a consultation, but this is the censor's exclusive authority.

Question: In retrospect, and since you have now published the commission's findings, would it not have been proper to allow the publication of the report concerning the establishment of a commission of inquiry?

Answer: I think a distinction should be made between two aspects of the problem. One aspect is the publication of a censored report by a newspaper which consciously ignores such censorship — I think this is very serious. I do not consider it serious that people say we do not need censorship. This is only natural. However, we do have censorship, and I think there is a very wide consensus on this matter. I can see that this is necessary when I look at the operation of the committee of newspaper editors, and in light of the circumstances we live in. Now that we agree that this is necessary, we will also agree that anybody who wants to publish a report must first submit it to the censor. If he refrains from doing so he commits a very serious violation. This is why censorship exists — otherwise everybody would publish whatever they wish. They could also publish the number of guns we have, if they so desired. This was a clear-cut case; the paper knew the report had to undergo censorship but went ahead and published it without submitting it for clearance. The sanction imposed by the censor in closing down the newspaper's printing house was within its authority. The paper then appealed to the high court of justice.

Question: I want to go back to the crux of the matter: Why ban the publication of the report about the establishment of the commission of inquiry, whose findings are ultimately published?

Answer: Any report we decide not to publish today for some reason will ultimately have to be published; we cannot keep secrets forever. In 5 years, we will also publish the number of guns we have today; it will not be a secret. I said to myself: Every day that passes and the press does not break this story represents a gain. I cannot prove that something would have happened. People quoted to me a report broadcast by Amman radio stating that we should not be surprised if we were to read the next day that the souls of our prisoners had gone to heaven. Every day that went by represented a gain; this is what I thought and this is how I saw my responsibility. I am also responsible for the well-being of our prisoners. This is why I asked the committee of newspaper editors to give us time, and this is why I told them what we were doing. I did not want them to join with me in the attempt to end this matter. I told them that we were going to investigate, and that we would do everything necessary to find the truth, and take the subsequent measures. They agreed to cooperate. I say that they deserve all respect; this certainly was not an easy decision. However, one newspaper printed the report.

Question: This is not the first time that a newspaper has not followed the censor's instructions. There have been similar cases in the past when newspapers violated the censorship law. Still, newspapers were not closed then.

Answer: After the current censor retires, you can make him your man of the week and ask him how many such incidents occurred in the past. As far as I know, this does not happen every other day.

My main consideration was that I held a meeting with the committee of newspaper editors who agreed to subject the report to censorship. However, a paper that is not a member of this committee published the report. I said to myself: How will I explain this to the other members of the committee? After all, they agreed to the censor's decision, whereas the other paper went ahead and published the report.

Question: What bothers me is that this may be a signal that mouths are being shut, that Israeli democracy is in danger. Papers are being closed, and this is a very rare occurrence in the democratic Western world.

Answer: Democracy is alive and kicking in Israel, and it is in better shape than anywhere else in the world. Freedom of expression is alive and well in Israel, perhaps more so than in many other places throughout the world.

Question: How do you see the findings of the Zore'a commission and what kind of action will you now take toward the people involved?

Answer: The report's findings represent a description of the incident. One terrorist, and perhaps also a second one, were killed after they were taken off the bus. The commission could not make an unambiguous statement about the second terrorist, but it was unambiguous about the first one. They were killed by beating, and this is a very serious matter. Although it interviewed dozens of people who were present on the scene, the commission could not identify the people who delivered the blows that caused the deaths. As for the men who were identified by the commission, and who are suspected of having violated the law, there will be an investigation.

Question: How many people are involved?

Answer: It has already been published.

Question: It has not been published.

Answer: I am not revealing it either. Legal and disciplinary action will be taken against each of the men who were identified by the commission.

Question: What were the considerations for not publishing the full report?

Answer: We published all the significant findings.

Question: Is the status of the people involved not a significant matter?

Answer: I do not think so; it is a matter of judgment. If an investigation is conducted and if a man is brought to trial, not only his rank but also his name will be revealed.

Question: My feeling is that these people proceeded according to the concept that a good Arab is a dead Arab.

Answer: I do not think so. I think that if this is the case we should not be overly involved. Take a hypothetical case, which may happen or might have happened in the past, where in the course of a battle, amid tension and excitement, a man is taken prisoner and is killed. Does this mean that the man who did this believes that a good Arab is a dead Arab? A man who says that a good Arab is a dead Arab is actually saying that the Arabs should not be allowed to live, that the Arabs should be killed and then all the Arabs will be good ones. In such a case, when such an event occurs in the middle of a battle and amid a great deal of tension, I would not say that the man had done a very serious deed.

Explosive Device Safely Defused in Jerusalem

TA071100 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1056 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] This morning an explosive device was discovered and safely defused in Jerusalem. The device, which weighed approximately 1 kg, was discovered in front of Bank Hapo'alim on Jerusalem's French Hill. Our correspondent for police affairs Alon Diskin reports that a bank employee discovered the device beside the cash machine.

Two Groups Claim Responsibility for Cairo Attack

TA070555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Two organizations claimed responsibility for the attack in which the Israeli representative [in Cairo] was wounded. Both of them, by the way, are unknown. One is an unknown Palestinian organization called Al-'Iqab [punishment], which reported to the Palestinian news agency in Damascus that it was responsible for the attack on the Israeli diplomat. An anonymous caller claimed that this organization has a unit called the Martyrs of Sabra and Shatila, which carried out the attack on the anniversary of the 6-day war, and promised to assassinate all the Mosad people who operate in Egypt under cover of the embassy. The second is an unknown Egyptian organization called the Egyptian Revolution, and it also claimed responsibility for the attack in a phone call to the TASS news agency in Cairo. The caller said that: The armed battle against the Mosad spies in Cairo has begun. Regardless of the organization responsible, Egyptian security officials are greatly embarrassed this morning.

Mubarak Message Prompted Ben-Elisar Cairo Visit

TA070632 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jun 84 p 1

[Robert Rosenberg report]

[Text] Government sources said last night that the surprise visit to Cairo this week by Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Eliyahu Ben-Elisar was the result of the "up-beat message" sent by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Prime Minister Shamir last month.

Ben-Elisar's meeting with Mubarak was described by the sources as the latest stage in the dialogue between the two leaders.

According to the government sources, Ben-Elisar did not raise the possibility of an election eve Shamir-Mubarak meeting, similar to the Menahem Begin-Anwar as-Sadat meeting on the eve of the 1981 elections.

Some sources said that the Egyptian press has apparently declared in favour of the Labour Party in the coming elections here.

Ben-Elisar reported back to the prime minister on Tuesday.

The government sources said the most recent Mubarak message, received last month, held out "some hope" for an improvement in relations between the two countries, and that Shamir decided to send Ben-Elisar, in an effort "to move from written correspondence to personal dialogue."

According to Ben Elisar, he carried a "verbal message" from Shamir and government sources said that the former Israeli ambassador in Egypt had brought up some specific issues with Mubarak about improving relations.

One key issue, *THE JERUSALEM POST* has learned, was the matter of a return of an Egyptian ambassador to Israel. Mubarak was reportedly noncommital on the question.

Egyptian sources have not mentioned the Ben-Elisar visit. There has been no official comment on the visit and no report in the Egyptian media.

Signals Sent to Beirut Over Liaison Office

TA070900 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Tali Zelinger report]

[Text] Through its representation in Ad-Dubayyah, north of Beirut, Israel is sending signals to the Lebanese administration intended to prove that it will create difficulties for itself if it persists in its efforts to close that office.

Contrary to yesterday's report, Israel has not cut telephone lines to southern Lebanon. Communications difficulties of this type have always existed due to technical problems, not from anydeliberate act.

Sources close to Israel's representation in Beirut have said that although there was nothing of substance in that particular report, it was true that Israel was taking other small steps to illustrate the problems that could be created for the Lebanese administration if it were to demand the representation's closure.

An example of the steps taken is the prevention of Lebanese Army helicopter flights south of Beirut, a fact that is making it difficult for the central administration to maintain its control and presence in those areas. It has been learned that the Israeli attitude toward the Lebanese administration has cooled, against

the background of the intention to close the Israeli representation in Beirut.

Defense Officials on Captured Terrorist Squad

TA070627 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jun p 1

[Excerpts] Military authorities last night said they do not think that Tuesday's infiltration by four terrorists from Syria into the Golan Heights signalled a new phase in relations between the two countries.

Defence officials last night said they considered the incident an isolated occurrence, and said they suspect the infiltration was done without Syrian connivance.

Warning Message, Syrian Flag Appear in Golan Town

TA070558 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] In the Druze town of Majdal Shams in the Golan Heights, a black flag and the Syrian flag appeared yesterday on the roof of a school building. There was also a written message referring to the capture of four PLO infiltrators earlier this week. The message said: Yesterday you caught four of our men, Palestinian commandos. We warn you that you will not succeed in capturing them tomorrow and the next day, until we lower the Zionist flag from over the Arab-Syrian Golan, Jerusalem, Lebanon, and all the occupied territories.

The police are investigating the incident.

Bar-Lev Speaks About Defense Policy

TA070620 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jun p 2

[Text] Qiryat Shemona, (ITIM) — If the Alignment comes to power in next month's elections, everything will be done to get the Israel Defence Forces out of Lebanon and at the same time to guarantee the security of Galilee, Labour Party Secretary-General Hayim Bar-Lev told a meeting of Alignment activists here earlier this week.

Bar-Lev and MK Aharon Nahmias met with several hundred activists from the north to plan the Alignment election campaign in development towns.

An Alignment government will invest large sums in Galilee, Bar-Lev said. "The Likud has provided gigantic budgets for developing Judaea and Samaria, and similar budgets are needed for Galilee," Bar-Lev said.

Meanwhile, chairman of the Alignment platform committee Ya'aqov Tzur has said that the platform will call for maintaining the Israel Defence Forces' qualitative advantage, both of the fighting man and his motivation, and of equipment. The Alignment condemns all conscientious objections against military service or against fulfilling duties while in service, he said.

Free Trade Zone Agreement Faces Difficulties

TA070438 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] A report presented to President Reagan points to difficulties in implementing the free trade zone agreement between Israel and the United States. Our correspondent in Washington reports that the report — which is considered classified — was issued by the International Trade Commission. It specifies products which could be damaged by imports from Israel, apparently referring to agricultural and textile products. Minister of Trade and Industry Gid'on Pat will visit Washington in a few days to continue talks regarding the signing of the agreement. One of the main problems which has not yet been solved concerns the subsidies given by Israel to its exports.

Progressive List Presents Case to Defense Ministry

TA070622 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Tel Aviv, (ITIM) — The Progressive List for Peace has presented a document to the Defence Ministry's legal adviser explaining why it should not be outlawed by the defence minister under the 1945 emergency regulations.

The list rejects the idea that it should be made illegal because it recognises the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. In its document, the list quotes interviews with former defence ministers Ari'el Sharon and 'Ezer Weizman.

Sharon in 1974 and Weizman in 1975 both rejected the idea that it was not possible to talk to the PLO and its leader Yasir 'Arafat, the list says. The document presented to the ministry's legal adviser also notes that the attorney-general had ruled that Uri Avneri's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut in 1982 was not a contravention of the law. The Supreme Court had supported the ruling of the attorney-general, saying that it was not illegal to meet with PLO representatives unless it could be proved that there was an intention to harm state security.

The list's document says that all its members are law-abiding citizens, and it rejects what it terms is "an attempt to suppress the list for reasons not connected with security."

Navon Returns From France, Reports on Talks

TA061753 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1733 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 6 Jun (ITIM) — Former President Yitzhaq Navon returned to Israel on the eve of the holiday on board an El Al plane at the end of a short visit to France on behalf of the World Zionist Organization's Public Relations Department.

Mr Navon told an ITIM correspondent that in his talk with French President Francois Mitterrand, he discussed regional problems and particularly the problem of Israeli POW's held by Syria and the terrorists. "President Mitterrand promised to act on behalf of the captives, and will do his best to obtain their release," Navon said.

Mr Navon talked with Mitterrand about EEC issues and the difficulties which Israel will face when Spain and Portugal enter the EEC. The French president also discussed with Navon the matter of terrorist acts perpetrated against the Jewish community in France, noting that his government is taking every precaution necessary to safeguard this community. In this context, Navon said that "when I was in Paris I was received by the Jewish community with warmth and openness; these people love and admire Israel." In reply to a question, Navon said that over the last 6 months the political relations between Israel and France have improved greatly. Israel has so far been visited by five French ministers, and another minister is expected to pay a visit shortly. "I believe that the French exit from Lebanon, combined with our pullback from most parts of this country, have led to improved relations between the two countries." Navon also noted that Mr Mitterrand is conducting a policy which aims at promoting and strengthening bilateral relations.

IRC Says Israel Denies Access to Prisoners

TA061729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The International Red Cross [IRC] says Israel is not allowing it access to security prisoners held in local detention centers in Lebanon. IRC officials are only allowed access to detainees at Ansar, where some 460 people are being held.

The head of the IRC International Committee said at a Beirut press conference today Israel has transferred a number of detainees to its own territory. He said the IRC is negotiating with the main Lebanese militia to try to visit more of their captives.

Lebanese Cabinet ministers have been faced by demonstrations in recent days by relatives of people held by the militia.

'There Is a Limit' Demonstrates in Tel Aviv

TA070928 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Some 2,000 members of the 'There Is a Limit' movement held a demonstration and protest march in Tel Aviv yesterday afternoon to mark the 2d anniversary of the IDF's presence in Lebanon.

The demonstrators carried posters condemning the government and calling for an immediate IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. The demonstration was conducted quietly and there were no scuffles.

SUDAN

President Numayri Addresses People's Assembly 6 Jun

Accepts Allegiance, Discusses Constitution

JN061959 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1810 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA) — The speaker, members, and employees of the People's Assembly today expressed allegiance to President Numayri.

After hearing the allegiance statement, President Numayri addressed the Assembly accepting the statement's content and pledging to be [words indistinct] in the interest of the people and individuals and not to discriminate against anyone regardless of his position or office.

Numayri said that Islam had applied the principle of democracy before the communists, affirming that Sudan is not embarrassed by any of its measures as long as it does not disobey God, praise and glory be to Him.

During his speech, the president read his proposal to the speaker of the People's Assembly on amending the Constitution to be commensurate with the present stage. He said that a number of Assembly members made proposals for amending the Constitution and that he respected their proposals. However, he said that the period these members proposed for the amendment is too long and asked them to shorten it. He said the Constitution does not infringe upon the rights of the minorities and proposed as a basis for the amendment the principle of concern for the rights of the minorities and human rights in general. He said that some people are casting doubt on the application of God's law in the country and have started plotting. He said he will reveal this in his speech tomorrow or the day after. [passage indistinct]

The president pointed out that the May revolution has realized great aims because of its reliance on itself and brotherhood, equality, justice, labor, justice to workers, and national unity.

President Numayri said the adoption of Islamic law was planned in the first and second mandates and in the personal movements and activies of the president of the republic. We were guided by Islamic law in both the revolution and the political organization and we continued on this path until we decided to apply the law of God. The president asserted he is determined to continue the march of resorting to Islamic law.

The president said he does not make decisions on his own as president of the republic but is assisted by the executive, legislative, and political powers.

At the conclusion of his speech, the president called for sincere, fearless work in implementing right ideas.

Earlier, Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid spoke calling for adopting Islam as the source of legislation.

Direction on Constitution

JN062034 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri made five points to the People's Assembly to direct its exploration of amending Sudan's permanent Constitution. He pointed out the stages through which Sudan had passed when constitutional changes were required.

This came in the message which Numayri addressed to the People's Assembly members. The message was read by Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid during the People's Assembly session this morning. During the session, Assembly members pledged allegiance to the president.

In the message Numayri said that the second of these directive points is the assertion of supremacy of the rulings of shari'aand law, and the assertion of human moral values in life.

The third of the points is a review of the socio-economic bases, to stress the values of religion, and to entrench sound manners, so that life is not an end in itself, or the goal, or the greatest concern of man.

Numayri said that the fourth of these points is that leaders at all levels should be capable and able to detect the people's interests and carry out their duties effectively. He pointed to the voice of allegiance which directed the country on God's Holy Book and the teachings of his prophet.

The fifth directive point is a reassessment of the constitutional institutions enabling them to assume a more capable role in spreading popular participation [shura], justice, security, and welfare for the people.

In his message, President Numayri explained the first directive point and most important, the concern for minorities' rights in particular and human rights in general. He said human rights in the Koran are not mere slogans, or unbinding texts as they are in the International Declaration of Human Rights, in which the world states abstain from making a law to abide by and submit to. He pointed out that human rights in the Koran honor the human race in its entirety without discrimination of color or race.

Numayri said that human rights in Islam were the right of offspring on earth [al-khilafah fi al-'ard], just punishment, chastity of the soul whoever its owner, and sanctity of property whoever its owner. He added that minority rights in Islam are equality in political, social, and economic rights, as well as freedom of worship, religion, and respect of divine religions in addition to liberty and equality.

Numayri called for the amended Sudanese Constitution to be an example and beacon to the world and an expression of the establishment of the state of rights, justice, security, and popular participation [shura]. He pointed out the necessity to adapt human and minority rights in such a way that suits the banner; there is no God but God.

Concluding his message, President Numayri said preparations have already begun for these amendments, and the Assembly

must at once begin to study them. Numayri called for highlighting these principles and values in the Constitution so it will raise the banner of righteousness and guidance for the whole world, to be heeded and followed by anyone who wishes and by us in our country as worshipers of God basing our state of science and faith on its solid moral foundations.

Issues Import-Export Order

JN061545 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a temporary order dealing with the law on registering importers and exporters for 1984, according to Article No 106 of the Constitution. The temporary order cancels the importers registration law of 1969 and the exporters registration law of 1983.

The temporary law calls for establishing a register of exporters and importers, and for appointing a registrar and a deputy. The order explains the conditions and procedures for registration, the duties of the exporter and importer, and renewal and cancellation of registration procedures. It also forms a registration consultative committee and regulates border trade.

Numayri on Southern Sudan, Relations With U.S., USSR

PM071012 Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 3 Jun 84 pp 16-19

[Interview with President Ja'far Numayri by Usamah Ayyub — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Ayyub] Where is Southern Sudan heading? What is really happening there and, more important, what is happening around it?

[Numayri] What is happening in Southern Sudan is limited to certain areas there. All Sudan and areas beyond it are the target of what is taking place around Southern Sudan. In some southern areas there are terrorist subversive groups which have clearly and openly identified themselves as a Leninist-Marxist organization with the aim of wresting power in all Sudan, not only in the South. The danger of this organization lies not in its limited zone or activities, which are completely under control, but in its sources of funds and arms and in its bases in Marxist Ethiopia, where there are thousands of Cuban military personnel, under the full control of the Soviet Union.

Therefore, it is not a question of small terrorist groups. It is a question of an international plot and an attempt to have a foothold in Southern Sudan for use as a springboard to all Sudan and beyond. An obvious example is Afghanistan where local fronts are armed, financed, and trained far beyond their capacity to be used in paving the way for direct or indirect Soviet interference.

What is really provocative is the fact that the Ethiopian-Libyan-PDRY declared alliance is almost totally responsible for financing, arming, and providing bases for these elements.

[Ayyub] Mr President, some circles portray U.S.-Sudanese relations as being a full alliance while others maintain these relations are becoming cool. What is your opinion and what is the truth about U.S.-Sudanese relations?

[Numayri] U.S.-Sudanese relations are traditional relations between a small state and a superpower. The two states are not equal in power or capabilities; therefore there is no scope for alliance between them unless it is complete alignment of the small state to the superpower. Sudan rejects this and the United States respects it. The United States gives Sudan economic aid, but we still believe this aid falls short of our needs. There are U.S. attempts, mere attempts, to strengthen our defense capabilities, but that again falls short of Sudan's needs and is not commensurate with the magnitude of the danger threatening it. There is technical aid. We do not deny it, but we want more of it. These are the boundaries of our relations with the United States. There is no question of interference in our domestic affairs. Furthermore, the United States offered, but we did not accept the presence of U.S. military forces on our territory. All we want is friendship and cooperation on an equal basis. We also want aid to improve our defense capabilities and economy. The United States is aware of the dangers we are facing, and it realizes our economic resources are not sufficient to meet our commitments to the public and to 5 million refugees living in Sudan.

[Ayyub] Have Sudan and the Soviet Union reached the point of no return, or are there attempts to normalize relations between Khartoum and Moscow?

[Numayri] What I said about the United States also applies to the Soviet Union. There is no room for confrontation between a small state like Sudan and a superpower like the Soviet Union. This, however, does not prevent us from resisting all attempts to control us. Our relations with the Soviet Union do not need normalizing because, formally speaking, we have an embassy in Moscow, and they have an embassy in Khartoum. We work and hope for stronger relations with the Soviets provided they are based on respect for Sudan's sovereignty over its territory and noninterference in our internal affairs.

Oil Companies To Resume Exploration, Pipeline Work

JN061555 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] San Francisco, 6 Jun (SUNA) — Officals of the Chevron Company have anounced [words indistinct] has resumed work in the oil exploration sites in accordance with the agreement signed with Sudan.

Two groups for seismic surveying are ready for work, and drilling will begin early next July.

This anouncement came after a meeting in San Francisco last week between Energy and Mining Minister Dr Muhammad ash-Sharif at-Tuhami, and officials in the [word indistinct] company.

At-Tuhami, also chairman of the board of directors of the White Nile Oil Company, said after the meeting that construction

activities at the Marsa Numayri site and surveying for the pipeline are progressing at a satisfactory rate. [passage indistinct]

President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri had instructed that work continue in the pipeline project according to plan because security prevails throughout Sudan and no obstacles face the pipeline's construction.

Upon this instruction, At-Tuhami visited the United States last May for discussions on this subject with Standard Oil of California, the mother company of Chevron.

On the other hand, (Connell), director of the Chevron-Sudan company, said that the company has resumed work and is currently carrying out construction activities, such as fixing sites and paving roads at the exploration sites.

CHAD

Hissein Habre Holds Press Conference

AB061218 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 5 Jun 84

[President Hissein Habre's press conference in Ndjamena on 5 June — recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] [Question by PANA correspondent] Mr President, you have said that the Libyan withdrawal would facilitate national reconciliation in Chad. Libya has said it is prepared to withdraw. What does Ndjamena think about this?

[Habre] Libya has talked about withdrawing its troops. There was even a question of conditional withdrawal depending on the withdrawal of the French troops. Earlier, Libya had said that it had no troops in Chad. Moreover, after the statement you referred to, it said that it would eventually withdraw its advisers. Because of our closeness to Libya and our past experiences with Libya, we do not take Al-Qadhdhafi's words as gospel. [words indistinct] We know that even after this statement, Libya has strengthened its military presence. And since this statement, Libya has stationed two new battalions at Kirdimi, exactly 80 km from [placename indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

[Question] [Word indistinct] Mr President, are you in favor of a solution through a negotiation or through the use of force?

[Habre] [Passage indistinct] Therefore, we are prepared for everything — be it a solution through peaceful negotiations or one achieved through the use of arms. Our objective is the recovery of all our rights [words indistinct].

[Question] [Word indistinct] Mr President, there are presently one or two contacts every week between French and Libyan leaders. Are you kept informed about these talks?

[Habre] As you know, France has many relations throughout the world, including with Libya. As far as French-Chadian relations are concerned, they are very close. I can tell you, therefore, that we have close contacts with France as far as the search for a solution to the Chadian problem is concerned.

[Question indistinct]

[Habre] [Passage indistinct] Therefore, what is happening beyong the 16th parallel does not concern Operation Manta.

[Question] [Words indistinct] what can you tell us about the internal policy following the peace missions the government recently sent to the southern and (?eastern) parts of the country?

[Habre] The government's concern is strict adherence to its set objective of working for the strengthening of peace, stability, and national unity [words indistinct]. It is true that several missions were dispatched within and outside the country, and the results of these missions and of this policy of national reconciliation can be seen everywhere be it in the southern or central parts of the country. Many opposition elements have answered the government's call and returned to legality. These are the most tangible results.

[Question indistinct]

[Habre] Yes, following the Libyan invasion, we called on some brotherly and friendly countries. There is Zaire, as far as Africa is concerned [words indistinct], and there is France as far as non-African countries are concerned. The Zairian and French forces are helping to strengthen security.

[Question] [Words indistinct] are they at the disposal of the Chadian Government?

[Habre] They are fulfilling their mission in dignity and honor. They have no problem with the populations. [passage indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Habre] The fact is the OAU is experiencing difficulties. The OAU has never been able to solve any serious problem like that of Chad. However, the OAU's efforts concerning the Chadian problem have been positive. Therefore, the OAU can play a role. But we think that what the OAU can do in the Chadian affair is very little. As far as the other states are concerned, it is not necessary for me to say that any particular country is in a better position to play a role. This is not our problem. All people of good will and all those who can work for the restoration of peace and national harmony in Chad will be welcome. [passage indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Habre] I know nothing about it. As for the French missions visiting Ndjamena, this is quite normal in view of the relations between us. Many Chadian missions go to France, and many French missions come to Ndjamena. As far as I know, the replacement of General Poli By General Bechu is a normal process. [passage indistinct] As far as we are concerned, we do not think that there was any particular problem. [passage indistinct]

[Question] [Word indistinct] Mr President, you expressed the wish that the Chadians should make their contributions before expecting foreign aid. How are the Chadians responding to the war effort?

[Habre] The Chadians have very generously accepted the efforts and sacrifices demanded by the government. I think that this little contribution to the war effort — to national reconstruction to be more precise — is going on in good conditions and the Chadians are not complaining. It is completely normal that the Chadians themselves should set an example. This will also enable Chad to do away with the old habits of the past, that is the habit of always asking for foreign assistance. We must therefore accept sacrifices at this time of difficulties. We must contribute to national reconstruction. The process is continuing with the contribution of the citizens.

Hissein Habre's 6 June Address to Nation

AB062105 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1850 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Address to nation by President Hissein Habre on 6 June on the eve of the second anniversary of his coming to power — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Chadians: Exactly 2 years ago, on 7 June 1982, Chad, which had experienced long years of war, was liberated. It will be remembered for a long time that our country was immersed in chaos, anarchy, and a general insecurity leading to the disintegration of the Chadian state and the dislocation of the central and local administrations which affected national sovereignty and unity. Today, after 2 years, you can measure the distance we have come and the sacrifices we have made to arrive at the positive results we know. Barely 6 months ago, I had the opportunity to take stock of our activities and our achievements. I will not bring up this subject again, but we can say that we have created the necessary conditions to be able to realize the national task of reconstruction and the rehabilitation of Chad. In fact, the mechanisms of government are established and are functioning, and the recent prefects' conference, the first since 1976, eloquently illustrates the effective revival and the rigorous functioning of the administration at all levels.

On the economic and social level, we have begun the revival exercise in all fields despite obstacles of all kinds. The basic economic infrastructures which were instituted are about to be finished. On the national defense level, in order to put into action our unshaking desire to ensure our own security, the government of the Third Republic intensified its efforts to reconstruct a single body in our national armed forces. It is therefore with legitimate pride and with confidence that I am addressing you today, on this solemn second anniversary of the National Liberation, Unity, and Martyrs Day. But this sentiment of pride should not let us forget the difficulties that the country will have to face, difficulties that can only be surmounted if the government is supported and encouraged by all the Chadian people. We have often had the occasion to tell you that we must consolidate our achievements in peace, national unity, security, order, and sincerity in our country. The defense of the territorial integrity and independence should be our constant concern. You have been following the sustained efforts made toward national reconciliation with opponents both inside and outside the country. Tangible results have been obtained in this field. Thus, several agreements have been concluded with various units of [word indistinct] inside the country with positive results.

Concerning Chadians outside the country, we have maintained constant contacts with them also. Of course, there was the Addis Ababa episode — a rather unfortunate and regrettable episode — for instead of the concern for the search for peace as their top priority, the organizers of the Addis Ababa meeting demonstrated a lack of seriousness, mediocrity, insolence, and humiliating provocations. A team of Libyan terrorists and agents landed in Addis Ababa to take part in a meeting which was, as was previously agreed upon, meant for Chadians only. Despite all this, the Chadian Government delegation, with a remarkable spirit of responsibility, dominated the events to elude all the traps. Today, the idea of another meeting is on the agenda, and this is mainly due to the great steadfastness with which the Chadian Government increases its initiatives toward understanding and national harmony. That is why — armed with experience and conscious of what is at stake in the Chadian affair — we must seriously prepare any new meeting in order to strictly minimize all harmful foreign influences and maximize the possibilities for a successful meeting. We are heading in that direction and nothing can stop our readiness and determination in the search for peace, unity, and stability in Chad. Yes, we are more than ever open to dialogue, open to reconciliation, and to national harmony.

But this should not allow us to forget that half of our territory is still under foreign occupation. The simple and pure annexation of that part of our country by the expansionist regime of Tripoli has become more and more manifest. In fact, many of our countrymen in the occupied zones prefer to leave those areas rather than endure the worst humiliations of the occupant. In the face of this serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad, the Chadian people, true to their character — I am convinced — will assume all their responsibilities in order to recover their rights. It is also the duty of friends of Chad to assume their responsibilities, in accordance with the solidarity which binds us, to ensure peace and security and the right of everyone to live freely within the borders of his territory, as well as to establish fruitful cooperation.

The challenge put before Chad and Africa by Libya — the great insult and the humiliation — is unacceptable, intolerable, and unpardonable. By the grace of God, we are sure and convinced that we shall overcome all these trials and forge ahead.

Fellow Chadians, our country, Chad, can be reconstructed and rehabilitated only through sacrifice, hard work, and devotion, through a spirit of responsibility and a high sense of sacrifice. Over the last 2 years, we have noted several evils that are detrimental to the national development of our country — I mean corruption, embezzlement of public funds, illicit enrichment, and abuses of power. Therefore, the government is determined to fight relentlessly these evils and all their perpetrators, because we must do everything to ensure the judicious ultilization of our meager resources for the benefit of all and for the progress of the nation. A high sense of national duty, a constant concern for civic responsibilities, and a sound management of public affairs are some of the rules of conduct that can strengthen us at the national level and inspire confidence at the international level. I say international level because today the world is interdependent and all (?attempts) at isolation are seriously met with the uncontrolable realities of our time. This is why what is happening in Chad is of interest to the external world and what happens elsewhere also affects us.

All this explains our policy of nonalignment, of cooperation, and friendship with all the states that respect the pertinent principles of the charters of the United Nations, the nonaligned countries, and the OAU. On the basis of the same principles, Chad denounces and condemns the abominable system of apartheid and works toward ensuring that the Republic of South Africa accedes to true dignity and that the overwhelming majority there recovers all their rights as soon as possible.

For us, Namibia's independence cannot at all be bargained with. The people of Namibia must — as soon as possible — be granted thier independence and their dignity, just as the Palestinians and the Saharan people must recover their legitimate national rights. This means that the Republic of Chad is working for international cooperation and peace in the world, respecting the rights of every nation as well as respecting the rights of the community of states.

Chadians, today our hopes are revived. The nation, the Republic, and the state have been restored. The socioeconomic and cultural life has resumed with vigor. Therefore, we must not only consolidate our gains, but we must also develop and strengthen them further. This is the meaning of the heroic battle which our martyrs fought to their last breath — these great heroes whose eternal memories we are today commemorating and we pledge to continue with their struggle.

Chadians, for this reason, we must all see ourselves as fighters. All Chadians must consider themselves combatants, soldiers for the defense of the fatherland against Libyan invasion, soldiers for national unity and Chad's independence. They must see themselves as soldiers for food production self-sufficiency, and development. Therefore, in this spirit, we must mobilize ourselves and work in a spirit of solidarity. Let us rise up in unity and solidarity so tha, through our patriotic faith and high sense of national duty Chad may live long as a united, free, and strong nation.

GHANA

Ivory Coast Border Demarcation Commission Inaugurated

AB061720 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The reconstituted Ghana-Ivory Coast border demarcation commission was inaugurated in Accra today. The eight-member commission is headed by Mr Ebow Bentsi Enchill, a Takoradi barrister. In his address, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Assamoah, said it is the responsibility of the commission to make positive contributions to the advancement of Ghana-Ivory Coast bilateral relations. He urged the members of the commission to make sacrifices where necessary and use imaginative and innovative approaches. Dr Assamoah asked them to regard their work as a public relations exercise since they will be dealing with people whose properties will be destroyed in the course of trying to demarcate the border. They should be scrupulous in the determination of compensations. On behalf of his colleagues, Mr Bentsi Enchill assured the secretary that the commission will use resourcefulness to augment the limited resources at their disposal.

Upper Voltan on Consolidating Revolutionary Process

AB061635 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The leader of the seven-member Upper Voltan delegation to the June 4th anniversary celebration, Captain Bernard O. Sanou, has warned that the revolutions of Ghana and the Upper Volta should not be regarded in foreign circles as a mere bluff. Rather, they should be seen by the imperialists as revolutions dedicated to pursuing natural justice and truth to advance the cause of the oppressed masses.

Capt Sanou was speaking to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport at the end of his visit. He noted that June 4th provided much tonic to the revolutionary process initiated in the Upper Volta. The inspiration drawn from June 4th calls for a collective stocktaking to further advance the revolutionary process in the two countries to serve as a shining example to other countries in the subregion. Capt Sanou described the participation of Upper Voltan troops in the celebration as very significant and unique. This, he said, will consolidate the revolutionary processes in the two countries.

The delegation, which included the wife of the Upper Volta leader, Capt Thomas Sankara, and three Cabinet ministers, was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings.

Castro Sends Congratulations on Anniversary

AB061521 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Cuban leader, President Fidel Castro, has sent a message of congratulations to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the 4 June uprising. The message said Cubans are convinced that in spite of the difficulties and the attempts by the enemies of the people to return the country to the disgraceful and neocolonial powers, Ghanaians will emerge victorious and more strengthened under the leadership of the PNDC. The message repeated Cuba's firm support and solidarity with the PNDC's noble cause of constructing a more just and equitable society.

GRAPHIC Answers Critic of Regime

AB060836 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On page three of *THE GRAPHIC* is an article entitled "Greetings to Akata Pore." It says last Tuesday morning Staff Sergeant Akata Pore was interviewed in London by the BBC African program. He said that his breakup with the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] came about because Rawlings and Tsikata have formed a clique discussing things behind the back of the other members of the PNDC, and because Dr Botchway, P.V. Obeng, and Dr Abbey had sold us out of the IMF.

We would like to assure Staff Sgt Akata Pore that we have kept and intend to keep our sense of direction. Any truly national revolution is exciting, exhausting and sometimes frustrating. We have to think what is our own true path. This is not easy because the way ahead is often not clear because it has historical obstructions and physical obstacles. We shall not always agree and we shall make mistakes but we must keep our vision and aim continuously towards it.

It seems that Akata Pore felt the revolution was too slow and that it was not harsh enough, but he did not make that clear in his radio interview otherwise he might not be welcomed in the United Kingdom. The revolutions of other countries were in other circumstances, each in its own period in history. Many of them were violent and bloody with civil disturbances which caused the murder of millions of their own people, widespread rape, looting and destruction of property. The devastation of farms leads to unnecessary famine and death by starvation followed by epidemics of disease. Such experiences leave the country bitterly divided. Almost always the most guilty will escape; they have money abroad and Staff Sgt Akata Pore will meet plenty of them in London.

The poor man who himself wants his chance for the honey pot will take vicious revenge on the one who was a bit more lucky to have the opportunity and a bit more unlucky to be caught: This is not the way we wish to choose for Ghana.

It would be interesting to see if he now joins those who tried to deceive the foreign press and their public by talking of imprisonment without trial, secret executions and even, we understand, torture. He is surely the best example we can have. A man who was ready to take arms against his colleagues was released to stay in his village. He stated that he had left Ghana because he was

afraid of the police and the soldiers in the area that they might not know he had been released on a reporting basis and he might be killed. On this he has our sympathy. With his known radical and reported ruthless attitude, he would be likely to be a prime target for an invading force backed by corrupt politicians. In any such invasion he might also be a victim of suspicion of the defenders of the land. Other malcontented colleagues have been deceived by subversionists into unholy alliances. We shall now see whether he can stand apart. His fear of the sell-out to the IMF is likely to be understood by his former colleagues.

Dr Botchway, P.V. Obeng and Dr Abbey have shared the responsibility for the review of the economic situation and preparation of a plan of action for economic recovery.

This was an analysis prepared by Ghana for Ghana. To look after the interests of the people of Ghana, we must have food and we must have exports. The only flourishing area of trade was the reselling of imported items. Food production and exports had to be encouraged. There was no miracle available. The mobilization of workers into food production and export-orientated business takes time and resources.

Ghanaians are well aware that the usual IMF prescription is devaluation and that one devaluation leads to the need for another more drastic devaluation in less than 2 years. The main reason is that devaluation can be done with the stroke of a pen and if other necessary reforms are not carried out, the immediate and social costs in terms of the difficulties brought by the devaluation is higher than the actual gains. In our case, we are fulfilling the other necessary conditions which were turned round in the economy. We have seen other regimes sell out. Staff Agt Akata Pore was not wrong to fear the possibility. He must now be worried when the sees the way our newspapers published happily any remark by the representatives of the west that indicated that Ghana is being successful in the economic program. The ordinary man cannot see it yet. Actually that is the reason. It is easy for secretaries of state to make speeches making exaggerated claims. It is easy for a country to place undue emphasis on any slight positive gain and ignore the negative. But if the people who judge success by money say the money is coming then we can expect that we will in fact see the result.

There are many people in Ghana who opposed the PNDC because their whole basis of life was kalabule, [trade malpractices] and others who cannot see that they have no special right to a standard of living which, for example, includes sausages but which deprives others of basic necessities. There are many people in Ghana who are still sitting on the fence, who do not understand, who complain about problems, and are not putting in enough work. But there are thousands of ordinary men and women who confess that the PNDC is our government, who are prepared to work without reward and to suffer without counting the costs for the future of their children.

Akata Pore stated that the PNDC had made power to the people a slogan and taken the power from the people.

Power to the people does not mean that the workers at a factory can sell to themselves for resale at kalabule prices goods which have been manufactured from machinery and imports bought by resources of the country. But it takes time and education to learn this. He has, by his own actions cut himself off. We hope that, wherever he is, he will obtain accurate information about Ghana, and that we shall be able to show him effectively that the PNDC is a national government. Those of us who support the PNDC believe we know where we are going. We hope Staff Sergeant Akata-Pore will see it and rejoice.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Portugal Grants $3 Million Credit Line

AB062322 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Lisbon, June 6 (AFP) — Potugal has decided to open a line of credit worth three million dollars to allow its former colony of Guinea-Bissau to buy Portuguese goods, Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama said here today. He had just met Fidelis Cabral Almada, his opposite number in the small west African state, whose president, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, is on a five-day visit to Portugal. Mr Gama also said Portugal was to consolidate Guinea-Bissau's debt to Portugal, which stands at around 17 million dollars. Gen Vieira, who arrived here on Monday, is due to have a second meeting with Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares today.

NIGER

PRC Friendship Delegation Arrives 3 June

AB042045 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries, led by its chairman, (Li Lim), arrived in our country yesterday and called on many officials this morning. First of all, the delegation called on Ide Oumarou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and then on Amadou Djibo, minister of youth, sports and culture. The members of the delegation were also received by Djibo Bukai, permanent undersecretary at the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs, with whom they then visited the national hospital, mainly the two units of the B medical department where the Chinese medical team operates in Niger. At about 1130, the delegation called on Prime Minister Hamid Algabit and was then received by Mamadou Oumarou, chairman of the National Development Council. This afternoon, the delegation will visit the Niger Women's Association headquarters, the Oumarou Ganda Cultural Center, and the site of the Niamey stadium, the construction of which will begin next month in framework of Chinese-Niger cooperation.

NIGERIA

Border With Niger 'Temporarily Opened'

AB061950 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Nigeria-Niger border has been temporarily opened. The minister of internal affairs, Brigadier Mohammed Magoro,

who made this known in Lagos today, said the reopening was (?necessary) for the passage of relief material to Chad. He said that this followed last month's talks between Nigeria head of state Major General Mohammadu Buhari and the Chadian leader, Mr Hissein Habre. Brig Magoro stated that the relief material could not be transported to Chad following the border closure. He stressed that Nigeria's borders were to remain closed, adding that the currency exchange exercise was not the only reason behind the closure. He remarked that Nigeria has over the years been carrying the (?burden) of other African nations in terms of foreign exchange expenditure for essential commodities, pointing out that there was an urgent need to correct the situation.

Former Governor Sentenced for Exchange Offenses

AB061444 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The former civilian governor of Imo State, Chief Samuel Mbakue, was today in Lagos sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the exchange control antisabotage tribunal. In addition he was fined the sum of 50,000 naira. Delivering the judgment, the chairman of the tribunal, Mr Justice (Oladepo William), stated that the tribunal took into consideration certain factors and these were the nature and the gravity of the offense, its prevalence and damage to the image of the country, and the social status of the accused at the time of the offense.

SENEGAL

Ministerial Delegation Leaves on Visit to Guinea

AB061339 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] A ministerial delegation left Dakar this morning for Conakry. It is made up of Moustapha Niasse, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs; Mamadou Toure, minister of economy and finance; Iba Der Thiam, minister of national education; Serigne Lamine Diop, minister of industrial development and crafts; and Samba Yella Diop, minister of water resources. This visit falls within the framework of strengthening fraternal and friendly relations between Senegal and Guinea. It also follows the visit by Guinean Premier Colonel Diara Traore to Senegal last April, during which he delivered a message from President Lansana Conte to President Abdou Diouf. During its stay in the Guinean capital, the Senegalese ministerial delegation will hold working sessions with Guinean officials on cooperation between the two countries. Also, Moustapha Niasse will deliver a personal message from President Abdou Diouf to Guinean Head of State Col Lansana Conte. The delegation is expected back in Dakar tomorrow.

Japanese Drought-Relief Assistance Reported

AB052225 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Japan has granted financial assistance worth 2.167 billion CFA francs to Senegal to combat the drought. This document was signed this afternoon by Minister of Plan and Cooperation Cheikh Amidou Kane and Manabu Yamamoto, the Japanese ambassador to Senegal.

TOGO

SDAR Minister Delivers Message to President

AB060911 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpt] President Eyadema this morning received Mohamed Ould Saydati, minister delegate to the SDAR presidency. Gbegnon Amegboh, minister delegate to the presidency in charge of information and posts and telecommunications, was present at the meeting which examined the situation in Western Sahara, as the Saharan minister stated:

[Begin Saydati recording] I had the honor to be received by the president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. I am here in Togo to deliver a special message from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR and secretary general of the Polisario.I must stress that the Saharan people are very grateful to the Togolese president and people for the unflinching solidarity they have always shown with the Saharan people in their legitimate struggle for independence and territorial intergrity. I am also here to express our desire to strengthen the relations of friendship and solidarity between Togo and the SDAR. This has also been an occasion for me to discuss with and learn from President Eyadema on a number of issues of common interest, and particularly on the prevailing situation in the SDAR, following Morocco's aggressions. As you know efforts are being made to set up objective conditions to enable the SDAR to occupy its rightful place in the concert of African nations. It is inconceivable that the SDAR be excluded from participating in the next OAU summit because it is a full member of that organization. [end recording]

Somali Minister Brings Message for Head of State

AB041539 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Excerpt] President Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and head of state, this morning, received in audience at the presidential palace Abdi Salam Sheikh Hussein, Somali minister of ports and marine transport. The Somali minister brought a message from president Siad Barre of Somalia to the head of state, and was accompanied by Poli Djalla, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport, and by (Mohamed Abkar Farah), Somali ambassador to Togo. After the audience, the Somali minister of ports and maritime transport disclosed to the national press the purpose of his visit:

[Begin Hussein recording in English followed by translation into French] First of all, I should say that we are very pleased and honored to have met with president Eyadema and delivered to him a message we were carrying from President Siad Barre. The message concerned the troubled situation in the Horn of Africa, where we are being subjected to continues and constant attacks by Ethiopian forces, on both ground and air. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

AFP: Cabinet Reshuffle Termed 'More Probable'

AB062240 Paris AFP in French 1836 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 6 Jun (AFP) — The assumption that a Cabinet reshuffle aimed at ending the open political crisis within the Upper Voltan National Council of the Revolution [CNR] seemed more probable on Wednesday to observers in Ouagadougou. Although the independent daily *L'OBSERVATEUR* wrote on Wednesday of a possible Cabinet reshuffle on its front page, no official information has filtered out concerning the intentions of the head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara.

Many people were expecting a "clarification" from the head of state on the situation, especially upon his return from a 5-day visit to Koupela, but he refused to make any comment on the domestic political situation. He is now having to deal with an open confrontation between the Patriotic League for Development [LIPAD] — some members of which hold important ministerial posts — and the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], which the revolutionary power [the CNR] considers to be "the real grassroots organizations of the people."

It is, however, unlikely that the situation can remain like this for a long time since opposition between the grassroots militants of the regime and one of the main civilian factions in the government would impede the "revolutionary process."

If it is assumed that the departure of the LIPAD members from the Cabinet would satisfy many CDR's and confirm their influence, this may also have adverse [words indistinct] its national trade union to have publically supported the CNR. If the government were to lose these political supporters, this would lead it to look for new ones which would inevitably affect the future orientation of the "revolutionary process."

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Cites Conditions for Cuban Withdrawal

MB070901 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia, made a brief visit to our country yesterday within the framework of the consultations regularly held by the two countries. After Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos recieved President Kaunda at the Luanda airport, the two statesmen initially held a private meeting during which they assessed the state of affairs in southern Africa and other questions of bilateral interest. The afternoon period was reserved for official talks during which President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Kenneth Kaunda exchanged speeches. They dealt with the present stage of relations between Angola and Zambia and the evolution of the situation in southern Africa. We are now rebroadcasting the speech made by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion:

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] Esteemed Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, comrades members of the Zambian delegation, comrades:

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the People's Republic of Angola on my own behalf and on behalf of the Angolan people and our party leadership. Your visit takes place at a time when the peace initiatives pursued by Angola and Zambia to facilitate the application of UN Resolution 435 and the solution of the problem of Namibia's independence do not seem to be receiving full compliance from South Africa and the United States.

In the past few months the city of Lusaka hosted a number of important meetings at which the parties involved in the Namibian conflict or interested in its urgent solution participated in discussions. We (?profoundly) regret that such meetings produced poor results despite the devotion and dedication by Comrade President Kaunda and all the Zambian officials who, apart from their diplomatic efforts, created the necessary physical conditions [words indistinct]. However, despite this we hail the initiatives that have been undertaken, and encourage Comrade President Kaunda and UNIP to pursue their diplomatic activity in order to find a peaceful solution for the problems of southern Africa based on the general principles of (?self) -determination and independence for the colonized peoples and respect for the independence and sovereignty of the countries in the region.

The Government of South Africa and the U.S. Department of State continue to tie the application of UN Resolution 435, which is aimed at Namibian independence, to the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola and to alleged negotiations between the Government of Angola and the Angolan puppets and South Africa. There is no doubt that this is not a constructive attitude. It is even obstructionist, adopted with the intention of delaying the implementation of UN Resolution 435 and interfering with the sovereignty of the Angolan state. We do not accept the view of those governments that the Cuban forces are a factor of instability in the region and constitute a threat. There is no real fact to support that view, and we think that it is not correct to speculate.

Our view is that, far from constituting a factor of instability, the presence of Cuban forces in Angloa is an element of equilibrium and dissuasion with regard to the military supremacy of some branches of the South African Armed Forces. The Cuban role in support of the defense of the Angolan people and the latter's territory is restricted to the borders of the People's Republic of Angola. The total fulfillment by our government of the Lusaka entente [entendimento] on the withdrawal of the South African forces from southern Angola is the most expressive proof of that. No neighboring state can point out a single example of a violation of its borders by a Cuban or Angolan soldier, not even Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa. The international community must assess the real facts of the region and must not let itself be influenced by a political campaign against Angola based on speculation. I must also add that the presence of the Cuban internationalist military contingent in Angola has nothing to do with the so-called dispute over the strategic zones between the East and West. Indeed, it is related to the fact that Angola is a country that is being attacked and is making use of its right of self-defense as foreseen in Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Therefore, we established as conditions for the immediate resumption of the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola: the total withdrawal of the South African forces from Angola; the cessation of the aggressions and threats of aggression by South Africa and its allies; the independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Resolution 435, which will remove the South African forces from our southern border; and the cessation of all sorts of support to the Angolan armed and puppet gangs by South Africa and its allies.

The rise of Namibia to independence is a condition that will largely reduce tension in the region and will enable safer and more definitive steps toward peace and regional stability. [Dos Santos repeats preceeding sentence] We must not lose sight of the fact that during the application of Resolution 435, the South African forces in Namibia will be replaced by other UN foreign forces. It is illogical that the United States exert pressures on Angola to begin the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban forces before Namibia's independence. It is therefore necessary to study the problems of our region with realism and with a constructive spirit. Angola will continue to cooperate with the interested parties in a practical and constructive manner, while defending its own interests as an independent nation that is being attacked, and which the international community must first listen to and support. We maintain our resolve to hold constructive dialogue with all internationally recognized parties that may contribute to a peaceful and lasting solution of the problems of the region. Obviously, these parties do not include South Africa's Angolan puppets, who are used to destroy and destabilize the People's Republic of Angola.

We hail the courageous stances adopted by President Kenneth Kaunda on the questions referred to above and which are related to Angola. Once again we thank you for this proof of solidarity. I hope and wish that our talks will be as fruitful as always and may contribute to the strengthening of friendship, solidarity, and

cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments. I would like therefore to conduct with Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda a wide exchange of views about the problems that I have mentioned and others of common interest in the framework of the reciprocal consultations. Thank you and have a pleasant stay. [applause; end recording]

In reply, Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of UNIP and president of the Reupblic of Zambia, thanked the members and militants of the MPLA-Labor Party, party youth, mass and social organizations, and the Luanda residents for the warm reception awarded him. The Zambian president also said that yesterday's talks with our authorities constitute a significant step toward the widening of the already existing cooperation between the two countries in political, economic, social, and cultural, scientific and technical, and defense and security areas. Before Kenneth Kaunda's departure, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was invited by the Zambian President to travel to Lusaka within 6 months within the scope of these regular consultation visits.

Communique Issued on Kaunda-Dos Santos Talks

AB071040 Dakar PANA in English 1020 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Luanda, 7 Jun (ZANA/PANA) — Zambia and Angola have noted with satisfaction that some progress is being made, though in a slow manner, in the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. President Kaunda of Zambia and President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, who held bilateral talks at state house in Luanda Wednesday, also expressed the hope that the exercise would soon be completed and United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibian independence implemented. In a communique issued after the talks, the two presidents congratulated the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] for initiating the recent Lusaka talks between SWAPO on one hand and South African and the multi-national party on the other.

President Kaunda led a delegation comprising chairman of the political and legal sub-committee of the Central Committee Daniel Lisulo, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma, three special assistants for politics, Wilfred [words indistinct] and Zambia's ambassador to Angola, Boniface Zulu.

The Angolan delegation comprised the president, Eduardo dos Santos, members of the Politbureau, Messers Manuel Rodriques, Antonio dos Santos Franco and Alfonso van Dunem, minister of External Relations, Paulo Jorge and Angolan Ambassador to Zambia Andrea Miranda.

The two presidents, who reviewed the situation in southern Africa, reaffirmed their total and unqualified commitment to the eradication of apartheid in South Africa, if possible by [words indistinct] for the unconditional release of nationslists Nelson Mandela and other political leaders of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). They reiterated their full support for the ANC in its struggle for justice, freedom, and security in South Africa and expressed the hope that racist South Africa would honor and respect its commitment so that its acts of destabilization of the frontline and other states in the region can cease. Presidents Kaunda and Dos Santos also reiterated their desire to continue making regular contacts and consultations on bilateral, regional and world issues.

On the problems currently facing the Organization of African Unity they recognized that these posed greatest challenges since its birth and noted that unless African leaders fought together to safeguard the integrity, respect and unity of the OAU, the organization was in danger of being manipulated by outside forces to the detriment of African unity, progress and prosperity. They reaffirmed their commitment to fight relentlessly for the maintenance of the highest degree of unity in Africa for the preservation of the OAU as a unitary functional organization.

They said they were committed to the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) and expressed satisfaction at the progress being made and agreed to further intensify their efforts for the realization of its aims and purpose.

Earlier, President Dos Santos called for a realistic examination of the situation in southern African and asked the international community not to be influenced by the political campaign against his country. He said Angola still disagreed with the West on the linkage of the Cuban troops' withdrawal from Angola to the independence of Namibia and that this should be the condition to the attainment of independence by Namibia. He commended President Kaunda for his initiatives in bringing about lasting solution to the region's problems.

President Dos Santos, however, warned that southern African countries and the West should not lose sight while implementing Resolution 435 of the fact that the South African troops in Namibia will be substituted by United Nations forces hence United States of America should not pressurise his country on the Cubans before Namibian independence. He said independence for Namibia would also lower tension in the region and said the present initiatives on the issue may not have been well understood by the United States and South Africa.

UNITA Charges Racial Bias in MPLA Hierachy

MB061040 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The MPLA is a racist movement. It considers blacks good enough only for subordinate positions. Who excercises power in the MPLA? Our comrade president and commander in chief teaches us that the institutionalization of the so-called people's power carried out by the MPLA is an intelligent way to deceive our people and exclude the blacks from the exercise of power.

The so-called people's power of the MPLA is a maneuver by the MPLA to place the true organ of power, which is the party, in the hands of half-castes and whites as is truly the case today. Let us examine the pyramid for the exercise of power in the MPLA:

1. The party is the true possessor of power because it dictates, influences, and controls the adminstrative action of the govern-

ment. In the MPLA, the party was handed to Lucio Lara. It is he who holds and organizes the true political power. Lucio Lara is a half-caste.

2. The General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], the organ which defines the strategy and tactics of war and controls our nation's entire military activity, was handed to Franca Ndalo, who is a half-caste.

3. The Air Force Command, which is very important, was handed to the KGB general, FAPLA Colonel Henrique Teles Carreira, known as Iko Carreira, who is a half-caste.

4. The man in the field of petroleum, which today constitutes the sole significant source of foreign exchange, is Herminio Escoricio, who is a half-caste.

5. The Ministry of Industry and Energy, responsible for the control of our country's strategic materials, was handed to Bento Ribeiro, who is a half-caste.

6. The Minstry of Foreign Affairs, responsible for the diplomacy in our country, and charged with the task of explaining to the international community what Angola is, was handed to Paulo Teixeira Jorge, who is white.

Then, what was left for the blacks? Nothing.

The intoxicating MPLA propaganda tries to convince people that UNITA fights against the half-castes and whites. We in UNITA think that the half-castes have no other fatherland than Angola. We have in our ranks commanders and officials at different levels who are half-castes. But in UNITA we are in favor of group representation in the national political life. The country's crushing majority is black. The half-castes and whites constitute a national minority and, for this reason, they are accepted because they are Angolans. But in UNITA we are unequivocal in our desire that the country's administrative organs be representative. The black majority should determine our country's political course. We could not have fought racism in order to profess racism. The half-castes can live freely and even participate in the organs of adminstration, as long as they do not exercise the disproportional power they have exercised so far within the MPLA. Liberty means the freedom to think and act, but it also means the freedom to freely determine the destiny through proportional participation of the groups that constitute our fatherland. Who dominates in our country? It is us, us, and us. The struggle triumphs. United we shall win.

Talks Held With Cuban Home Trade Officials

MB070934 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Angola and Cuba have been holding talks in Luanda in the field of home trade, dealing with the sectors of organization of trading management and professional training. The talks are also designed to assess trading cooperation up to the present, based on the outcome of the talks that Angolan Home Trade Minister Adriano dos Santos, Jr held in Cuba. The talks are chaired by the Angolan and Cuban deputy ministers of home trade, Guerreiro Dias and (Rodrigo Fonseca), respectively.

MOZAMBIQUE

Reportage on Army Actions Against Rebel Bases

Nearly 300 Rebels Killed

OW070057 Hong Kong AFP in English 0034 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Maputo, June 6 (AFP) — The Mozambican State News Agency reported Wednesday that the country's Army killed nearly 300 rebels of the National Resistance Movement (MNR) during operations in three provinces in the past five weeks. The agency, quoting an Armed Forces spokesman, said the operations against the MNR were in the three southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane. The rebels are known to have been active in these provinces, carrying out sporadic ambushes on main roads and attacking villages.

There were 81 military operations in all, and 297 rebels were killed, 49 captured and 1,573 civilians, who had been "compelled" to live with the rebels, were freed.

The agency quoted the spokesman as saying one of the "outstanding actions" was an attack against an important rebel base in Maputo Province. This base, situated about 115 kilometers (72 miles) north of here, was destroyed last Saturday. Thirty-seven rebels were killed in the operation, and the Army seized "significant" quantities of weapons, including antitank and antipersonnel mines, sub-machine guns and explosives.

At the Magude Base, the Army also seized what the spokesman described as "very important" documents. Independent sources here believe that recent sporadic attacks around the Mozambican capital by MNR rebels were launched from the Magude Base. Magude Town itself is hardly 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the main highway that links Maputo City to the areas to the north. The rebels have carried out attacks on that road several times in past weeks.

Army Overruns Maputo Base

MB051126 Maputo in English Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] At least 37 Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] bandits were killed when the Mozambican Army overran their main base in Maputo Province last Saturday. A military spokesman said in Maputo City that the base was located just north of the small town of Magude, and it is now occupied by the Army. When the Army entered the base, they found the bodies of 37 bandits and significant quanitities of weapons, radios, mines, ammunition, explosives, and medicines. Some bandits escaped during the Army attack and are now being pursued, the military spokesman said. He added that 20 bandits had been killed and 5 captured in other operations carried out in Maputo province recently. And in response to a government offer of amnesty for MNR members who surrender, eight had given themselves up in Maputo Province over the last few days.

Further on Army Operations

MB061920 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Nearly 300 armed bandits have been killed in the past 5 weeks following operations by the Mozambican Army. According to a spokesperson of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, the Army killed 297 bandits in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane — all of which are in the south of Mozambique. There were 81 military operations, during which 7 bandit camps were destroyed by the Army. The Army also captured 49 bandits. During these operations, the spokesperson said, more than 1,500 civilians who had been kidnapped and forced to live with the bandits were freed. In one of the operations carried out last Saturday, the Army destroyed an important base of the bandits situated near Magude in Maputo Province. The bandits called this base at Magude the Maputo provincial base. Thirty-seven bandits were killed and large quantities of weapons were seized by the Army. These are submachine guns, antitank and antipersonnel mines, grenades, ammunition, radios, rockets, and explosives. The Army also seized documents considered to be very important, the spokesperson said. The Army also found in the Magude base imitations of guns made of wood. Apparently the bandits were using these to intimidate the population, probably due to a lack of real guns and ammunition.

RENAMO Claims 470 Government Troops Killed in May

MB061024 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] movement of Mozambique has claimed that its forces killed about 470 government troops, destroyed 6 trains, and largely isolated the capital, Maputo, in fighting last month. In a statement issued in Lisbon, RENAMO said it was launching daily attacks against Maputo's electricity supply system and its road and rail links to the rest of the country as well as to South Africa and Swaziland.

Victims of Bandits To Receive Assistance

MB061337 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The victims of armed bandits in Maputo will benefit from support and assistance, according to a decision of the third session of the Frelimo Party Provincial Committee which ended last evening. The party organ recommended the prompt creation of a commission which will be charged with the task of gathering information on the victims of armed bandits for subsequent support and assistance to the respective families.

According to *NOTICIAS*, also within the framework of the fight against the armed bandits, the Frelimo Party Provincial Committee decided to broaden the responsibilities of the village communes. Also during the meeting, it was decided that in drafting the territorial plan for 1985, priority should be given to restructuring of party bodies in areas where they enemy is being displaced. With regard to the fight against famine, a number of measures were recommended, including evaluating the province's cadres and giving priority to placing the best cadres in the district apparatus.

Speaking during the closing session, Jose Moiane, the party provincial first secretary and governor of Maputo, described as satisfactory the work carried out between the second and the third sessions, pointing out that it was possible to overcome some problems in the fields of production and the rehabilitation of people who were victims of natural disasters and armed bandits. In reference to the politicomilitary situation of the province, Major General Jose Moiane said that with the signing of the Nkomati Accord and the intensifaction of our forces' mopping up and hot pursuit operations, the armed bandits are in flight and are strategically defeated.

NAMIBIA

Party Official Says SWAPO Must End Terrorism

MB061650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The vice chairman of the National Party of South-West Africa, Mr Jan de Wet, says SWAPO can no longer be permitted to hold so-called peace talks while at the same time carrying out acts of terrorism. Addressing a public meeting at Swakopmund, Mr De Wet said that in view of possible future talks with SWAPO, the organization could not be allowed to continue making threats of increased urban terrorism in particular. He said that no negotiations were possible until SWAPO ceased its hostilities completely.

Three Killed by SWAPO in Separate Incidents

MB041955 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A headman, a school principal, and a civilian were killed by SWAPO terrorists in three separate incidents in northern South-West Africa at the weekend. Several people were injured and 10 civilians were abducted by the terrorists. Chief (Simon Matheus Otto), of the (Umbalantu) tribal area in western Ovambo was killed by terrorists in his kraal on Saturday. Ten civlians were abducted from the (Okatopi) area southeast of Ondangwa. The Territory Force in Windhoek has also confirmed that a school principal of the Nzinze Primary School in Kavango, Mr (Toro Kanguibi), was murdered by three terrorists. In a third attack, a black man was killed and four injured in a bomb explosion at a butchery in Rundu. Two of the injured are in serious condition. Mr Emanuel Kakupa was killed. The damage to the building is estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000 rand. The police say the bomb is of Soviet origin.

Official Says SWAPO Ready for Serious Talks

MB061948 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] In Lusaka, SWAPO Acting President in Namibia Nataniel Maxvilili said this afternoon that SWAPO is ready to hold serious talks with the South African Government leading to

Namibian independence. He said SWAPO was ready to talk with the South African Government at any time on Namibian independence provided it was not propaganda. The SWAPO acting president, who was speaking before departure for Namibia, came to Lusaka to brief President Kaunda on the latest developments on the liberation struggle being waged by his movement. Namibian independence talks collapsed in the middle of last month after 3 days of protracted negotiations by SWAPO, the Multiparty Conference, and South Africa in Lusaka.

SOUTH AFRICA

Little Response From West to Namibia Offer

MB070653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The offer by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to withdraw South Africa from South-West Africa if the Western powers are prepared to take over the administration and financing of the territory has met with little response from Western countries so far. Mr Botha made his offer yesterday, an offer which is reported to be coupled with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Our Washington representative reports that, as far as the United States is concerned, no official offer has been made by South Africa. He says the United States still regards UN Resolution 435 as the only internationally acceptable basis for the independence of South-West Africa. In London, diplomats and British government officials have brushed off the offer, which our political staff say was one of the main objectives of Mr Botha's European visit, as a rhetorical statement. Canada which, together with the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany, was a member of the five-nation Contact Group on South-West Africa, has rejected the offer. A spokesman for the Canadian Department of External Affairs said in Ottawa that his country could see no advantage in replacing an illegal administration — as he put it — with another foreign administration.

In Bonn, the West German Government has neither confirmed nor denied that Mr Botha proposed to withdraw South Africa from South-West Africa provided that Western countries took over the administration and defense of the country.

Our news representatives traveling with the prime minister and his party report that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed in Brussels last night that South Africa was prepared to hand over South-West Africa to the Western Five Contact Group. Mr Botha said in an interview that the offer was being made on condition that the Cubans left Angola. He said that South African concern for South-West Africa was sincere, and it would be irresponsible if some entity did not take care of the territory and its people.

Mr Botha said South Africa did not get any credit for what it was doing in South-West Africa. South Africa was constantly being threatened about the territory, which was costing the republic about 600 million rands a year in budget contributions. This amount did not include security spending. Mr Botha noted that South Africa was also being accused of occupying South-West Africa illegally, and was under constant pressure to withdraw from the territory. He said the five Western countries — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, and Canada — were unanimous in declaring that South-West Africa was entitled to independence. The whole implication was that South Africa should divorce itself from the territory. South Africa's answer to these countries now was: Just take it over.

30 Demonstrate Against Botha in West Berlin

MB061341 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 6 Jun 84

[By Andy Braid]

[Text] West Berlin, June 6, SAPA — About 30 people staged a sitdown demonstration in the entrance hall of the Schoenenberg Town Hall in West Berlin today, causing the South African prime minister's motorcade to be diverted at the last instant to avoid "contact."

Until the very last moment before his arrival at the town hall for lunch with Berlin's mayor, Mr Heinrich Lummer, there were no signs of a demonstration. As his bullet-proof Mercedes, escorted by a large convoy of security vehicles, drew up outside the town hall, however, demonstrators nipped through the doors, sat down and chanted: "Racist out" and "one Azania, one nation" and raised clenched fists, shouting "Amandla." The prime minister was then driven to another entrance.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who arrived separately with the other members of the small party accompanying the prime minister on this leg of his trip, moved around the demonstration to the banqueting hall.

Treurnicht Resigns From Afrikaner Broederbond

MB061540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Cape Town, June 6, SAPA — The leader of the Conservative Party and former chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has resigned from the organisation. Dr Treurnicht's reasons for resigning from the Broederbond, given in a brief CP statement issued in Cape Town today, are the political course of the Broederbond, his renunciation of the organisation's declared attitude to party politics and especially its ties with the new constitution, which are fatal for the self-determination of the whites and the best interests of the Afrikaner people. The party's chief whip, Mr Jan Hoon, said in the statement, issued on behalf of the CP parliamentary caucus, that Dr Treurnicht had "today made known" his resignation from the Broederbond after 35 year's membership.

Western Aid Needed To Rebuild Southern Africa

MB050750 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The West's Obligations"]

[Text] The political points different factions feel obliged to score along the way cannot obscure the most important point that is being made on Prime Minister P.W. Botha's European tour. Nor does the message differ much from one country to another. The governments of Western Europe are concerned first and foremost with the Southern African peace initiatives. How durable are they? What requirements are still to be met to ensure success in establishing a dispensation based on regional security and coopertion? The South African prime minister and his foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, have been giving them straight answers, and not least about their own obligations.

The West's interest in the Southern African initiatives is a reflection of its own needs in the region. For economic and more especially strategic reasons, it would like to see the emergence of a moderate block of nations enjoying the stability and security that are necessary for economic development and freedom from Soviet adventurism. Western interests are best served in such a climate, Dr Chester Crocker pointed out again only last week. Creating such a climate is what the peace initiatves have been all about. In the past few months, the groundwork has been done through regional agreements in which governments have committed themselves to the essential requirements for a stable and cooperative dispensation. Legitimate security demands have been acknowledged and machinery has been created for joint action against subversive threats to the participating states.

Similarly, joint action is underway to exploit economic interdependence in the region for the benefit of all the participants. The foundation is being well-laid. It is in the building of a durable structure upon it that the West is now being called on to deliver on the vague promises of the past. Southern Africa is in economically desperate straits, made all the worse by a severe drought and the prolonged international recession. The massive aid that is needed to rescue it from that plight is available only from the industrialized West. South Africa can and does offer a security umbrella, technical expertise based on knowledge of conditions, a sort of tourist income, favorable economic arrangements, and a market for goods and labor. Portugal is prepared to offer manpower with appropriate skills and experience, but the vast sums that will be needed virtually to rebuild some economic sectors can only come from the wealthy nations of Western Europe and North America.

What is needed is not an indiscriminate flood of handouts, Mr Pik Botha has pointed out. It is sensibly directed project aid. That is the challenge with which the West is faced. Its government's spokesman have welcomed the peace initiatives, as well they might considering the benefits to the west. The question now is whether those countries are going to meet their own obligations and are going to do their share to secure the future that all are looking forward to.

Briefs

New Envoy to Brazil — The Department of Foreign Affairs has announced that the deputy director of the department, Mr Alexander van Zyl, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Brazil. He succeeds Mr F.G. Conradie, who has been transferred elsewhere. Mr van Zyl has previously held posts in Luanda, Rio de Janeiro, Milan, and Tel Aviv. [Text][Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 84 MB]

SWAZILAND

ANC Official in Talks With Government, UNHCR

MB061401 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] A top ANC official is reported to have slipped into Swaziland at the weekend for private talks on behalf of ANC President Oliver Tambo. According to high-level government sources in Mbabane, ANC official Jacob Zuma met Swazi Government officials as well as representatives form the UN High Commission for Refugees. During the secret visit, Zuma is said to have discussed problems the ANC is facing in finding countries to accept ANC members still in custody in Swaziland. Eighty-six ANC members are being held on charges of illegal possession of arms and illegal entry into the country. According to the source, the matter is complicated for the Swazi Government by the fact that these ANC members are not registered refugees in Swaziland.

Minister Says Customs Fraud Investigation Under Way

MB060956 Mababane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 6 Jun 84 p 16

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Dr Sishayi Nxumalo yesterday confirmed that allegations of massive frauds in customs union duties, involving at least e13 million were being investigated. Speaking during a telephone interview, Dr Nxumalo said he was "very disappointed" to learn of the alleged fraudulent scheme which was apparently carried out by businessmen and certain influential individuals in the country. "This is a very serious matter and I am numbed with the shock of it," he said.

The allegations are that certain local importers have, over a number of years, been collecting various good from South African ports and transporting them this side without paying the required customs duties. The people, it is said, took these goods under pretence that they were transported to a warehouse in Mbabane which was licensed by government as a guaranteed storage warehouse for imported goods.

Under normal import procedures, goods imported into South Africa en route to any country under the Customs Union area can be released from the port of entry without payment of the import duty if they are to be stored in a warehouse guaranteed

by the various governments of their destinations. Such warehouses must be approved and licensed by the customs authorities who should take responsibility to secure the payment of the import duty from the importers.

According to the allegations, businessmen and certain organisations have received authorised import licenses from people in government to bring the goods from the South African ports without paying for them. None of the goods, whose value is estimated at over e100 million, can, however, be accounted for as they had not reached the bonded warehouse which Dr Nxumalo said, is not even in existence.

News Exchange Talks Held With South Africa

MB061708 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The principal secretary in the Ministry of Interior and Immigration, Mr Vusi Mamba, today denied reports that the Department of Broadcasting and Information has signed an agreement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] on the exchange of news and programs between the two radio stations. In an exclusive interview with the Swaziland Broadcasting Service this morning, the principal secretary, however, admitted having preliminary discussions with the head of external news of the SABC, Mr (Lionel Williams), on the possible exchange of news between the two stations, but said no formal agreement has been signed yet. Mr Mamba said he and Mr (Williams) also discussed the possibility of training facilities obtained at SABC being extended to the staff of the Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Services. Elaborating on the nature of news to be exchanged, the principal secretary said this would have to be nonpolitical. Mr Mamba said the talks were also attended by the director of broadcasting and information, Mr Tars Makama.

Liqoqo Delegation Denies Dismissal of Members

MB050620 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Jun 83 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] There was dramatic politcal confusion yesterday which corroborated rumours that there was a fierce power struggle in the country. The confusion followed an announcement by the governor of Lobamba Royal Residence, Mr Vusumuzi Bhembe, that Supreme Council members Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi had been dimissed from the Liqoqo by the Queen Regent Ntombi.

But when we checked this at the Queen's residence, the report was denied by a delegation from the Queen which compromised almost all the members of the Liqoqo. The members of the council had been holding a palace meeting with the Queen when we arrived.

Then the commissioner of police, Mr Titus Msibi, the Army chief of staff, Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimandze, and Councillor Vusumuzi Bhembe arrived, followed by Princess Mnengwase.

Councillor Bhembe announced that he, together with the two men, had been instructed by the Queen Regent to make an important announcement to the nation. He stated: "We had been instructed through the Liqoqo but on our way here we met the rest of the members going to the Queen's residence so we decided to go ahead without them.

"The Queen wishes us to tell the nation that she has decided to remove two men from the Liqoqo.

"These are Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi. It has been felt that these two should retire and go home to their children."

No written statement to this effect was issued to the press. After the verbal announcement we then proceeded to the Queen's residence at Phondo.

We were summoned inside and it was announced that it was the desire of the Queen that we should state that Councillor Bhembe's announcement had not received her authorization, and consequently was not official.

Briefs

Tourism Delegation to RSA — The principal secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Tourism, Mr Christopher Mkonta, leading a Swazi delegation, is in Johannesburg, where he is attending a tourism fair organized by the Southern Africa Regional Tourism Council. The fair, which started yesterday, is expected to draw participants from all over the world with the aim of promoting Southern African tourism to European countries. Swaziland is among a number of countries that have sent exhibits at the fair. The principal secretary was accompanied by, among others, the under secretary in the same ministry, Mr J.B.S. Vilakazi, two tourism officers, and two officials from the Royal Swazi Corporation. [Text] [Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jun 84 MB]

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Leaves for Bilateral Talks in Angola

MB061218 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, left for Luanda this morning for bilateral talks with Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos. Dr Kaunda was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Anlumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee, Cabinet ministers, and other senior party and government officials. Dr Kaunda, who is accompanied by member of the Central Committee Daniel Lisulo and Minister of Foreign Affairs Professor Lameck Goma, is also expected to discuss the disengagement of South African troops from Angola. He is expected back this afternoon.

Kaunda Asks RSA To Permit Free SWAPO Operation

MB051226 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has called on South Africa to allow SWAPO to operate freely within Namibia and to free all its cadres still in jail to speed up the territory's march to independence. Dr Kaunda has also strongly reaffirmed Zambia's total commitment to SWAPO'S struggle, saying the struggle is just and correct and that anyone with any decency in them should support it. The president was speaking when he received the SWAPO acting president inside Namibia, Mr (Nathaniel Maqurwiri), who paid a courtesy call on him at State House today. He said removal of all restrictions on SWAPO and allowing the party to operate inside the country like the internal parties would create a new and positive atmosphere in the current independence negotiations.